P & O
WHISKY IS
10 YEARS OLD.
Drink no Inferior BLEND.
OF ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,992—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1900.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* CLYDE	4093	E. Street	21st July.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	4th Aug.
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	11th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th "
M.L. VALETTA	5023	F. N. Tillard	25th "
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* PENISULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th June, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	20th July, 1900.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	in Aug., 1900.
* FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	in Sept., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	R. Mayer	5,400	25th July 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 18th July 1900

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain S. YOSHIZAWA, 3,283 tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 23rd instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 14th July, 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.
ANNAM	6,377	Poydenot	30th Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 25th July, 1900, every 28 days' Departures.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

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GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 24th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 19th July, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 7th Aug.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 19th July.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th July, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



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REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.

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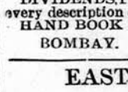
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Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

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For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

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IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

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There's a dear little plant that grows in our isle,
'Twas St. Patrick himself, sure, that set it,
And the Sun on his labour with pleasure did smile,
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It thrives through the bog, through the brake, through the mireland,
And he called it the dear little Shamrock of Ireland.
The sweet little Shamrock, the dear little Shamrock,
The sweet little, green little Shamrock of Ireland.

SHAMROCK	SCARF PINS
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Will be given by the P. and O. R. M. S. "CALEDONIA"

by kind permission of Capt. GORDON

AT THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, PRINCE'S DOCK

ON TUESDAY, 24TH JULY, AT 9 P. M.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1 Overture,...Mignonette....................The Ship's Band
2 Song ....The Old Plaid Shawl......L B Macauley
3 Song ....All over the Shop ....V Charnley
4 Song ....The Windmill ....W W Phillips,
5 Violin Solo.Simple Avue.....................F Saisey
6 Song ....The hole in the Shutter....G Moase
7 Song ....Bid me to Love.................T Holding
8 Flute Solo.Selected ....A E Laccohee,
9 Song ....The Song of the Scythe.....I Cossins,
10. Song with Chorus Sons of England ....Captain Gordon.

INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

PART II.

1 Selection ...Scotch Airs ....The Ship's Band,
2 Song ....There is a tavern in the Town...........................G Dowd,
3 Song ....Terry..................................M Henderson,
4 Song ....When the old man came home sober..............................W Moth,
5 Exhibition.Club Swinging.....................A E Laccohee
6 Song ....Bedouin Love Song ....T Holding,
7 Song ....One of the Boys...............V Charnley,
8 Song ....The King's Champion......W. W. Phillips,
9 Instrumental Trio..... Selected..........................The Ship's Band,
10 Song with Chorus......Who carries the Gun.........Captain Gordon.

TO BE CONCLUDED WITH A GRAND PATRIOTIC TABLEAU ENTITLED "RULE BRITANNIA."

Reserved Seats..............Two Rupees
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GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, CO., LD.

ધી મધરાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half year ending 31st December 1899, at Rs. 100 per whole and Rs. 25 per quarter Share (free of Income Tax) is declared payable to the registered Shareholders of this Company on and after THURSDAY, the 19th July, 1900, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M., at the registered office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કું૰,

i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th July, 1900.

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F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

TO BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

RAJA OF SATARA DETHRONED.

ALL the PAPERS on the case of the DEPOSED RAJA of Satara and the impeachment of Colonel C. OVANS with HISTORICAL NOTES and a Sketch of the Previous Proceedings at the India House with the Debates are shortly to be published in Royal 8vo. The preface will embrace a concise account of the House of Satara and it is proposed to be written by an Oriental Scholar.

Names and Addresses of Subscribers are being registered by Messrs. J. GHOSE and SONS, Book Collectors of Calcutta. Present temporary address Indore Residency. Price Rs. Three per copy, exclusive of Postage. Paper bound. Cloth bound, Rs. 3-8-0. Books will be forwarded by value payable post, if remittance not previously received.

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RESERVE FUND............ £525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Penang.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
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Thaiping.		

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JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied &c.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF MILL STORES.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the estate of the mortgagor, the late Mr. Fredrick Duckworth, deceased, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees under the indenture of mortgage of the 29th day of August, 1899, executed between the said mortgagor, Mr. Fredrick Duckworth, of the one part, and the said mortgagee of the other, Messrs. SORABJI CAWASJI & Co. will, at 2 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 28th day of July, 1900, sell by Public Auction, the stock-in-trade of the abovenamed mortgagor, on the mortgagor's premises at Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat old buildings, Fort, comprising a large lot of leather belting, American and Egyptian banding, cotton driving rope, bobbins by Dixen, Buffalo pickers, engine packing, India rubber sheets, lubricating oil, khaki drill, cords, ring travellers by Brooks and Doxey, a large lot of chemicals, besides a lot of office furniture, safes, &c.

Catalogues may be obtained of the Auctioneers and goods viewed four days before the day of sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

N. B.—The above goods are quite new and have been recently consigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers,

Bombay, 19th July, 1900.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

EK-DAM? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans.12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW TWEED HATS AND STRAW Boaters, The latest Fashion for Gent's wear. Silk Lined, Soft Cheviots and Homespuns, Smart and Stylish. Rs. 7-8. Straw Boaters, firm Double Brims, Rs. 4-8. Full Top Caps, Rs. 4.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Esplanade Road (opposite Clock Tower).

FOR SALE.—A TRIUMPH REALISTIC-SCOPE in perfect order, very little used, with 75 different interesting views. Open to reasonable offer. Apply "A. M.," care of this paper.

RECEIVED MUSICAL MILK JUGS and TABLE FLOWER VASES, which play 1 and 2 Airs, Rs. 15, Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 each.—STEFFENAUER and Co. Fort, Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

WANTED, EUROPEAN WATCH-MAKER, one capable of handling complicated Watches, such as Repeaters, Chronographs and Recorders, Perpetual Calendars and also Chronometers. Apply MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

FLAT.—WANTED by the end of September small Flat, Colaba Causeway, Sea View or neighbourhood. Address stating rent.—"G.," care of this Office.

IF you want ALBUMS, PHOTO FRAMES, HAND BAGS, INKSTANDS, WORK BASKETS and useful Presents for Gents and Ladies go to SHROFF BROTHERS' SALE now on.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription. Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription. Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

TO BE LET.—Room suitable for Barrister or Pleader opposite the High Court, from 1st June Rent Rs. 35, Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 18. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestreas, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

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Help the Britisher and British Industry,

BY SMOKING THE

"DILKHOOSH" CIGARETTES,

(Made in London by Messrs. J. B. JOHNSON & Co., and thereby assist the families of those that are fighting and falling for their Queen and Country.

For every 1,000 Cigarettes sold FOUR ANNAS will be given to the Transvaal War Fund, consequently by buying the "Dilkhoosh" you indirectly give your mite to the War Fund.

THE "DILKHOOSH"

ARE THE FINEST AND BEST CIGARETTES GOING.

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Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., D. MERWAN & Co., F. S. MADON & Co., HORMUZ SHERIAR IRANI, and all respectable Tobacconists.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODARMAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.

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COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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PURE AND MATURE.

As supplied to Royalty, H. B. M. Army, Navy, and Medical Staff Corps, Officers, Clubs, etc., Home and Abroad.

The production from the finest highland Malts distilled in the highlands of Scotland, bottled there only after thorough maturation in Wood. Every cork, capsule, label and case bears our brand, name and quality mark, without which we do not guarantee the contents. Always shipped direct from H. I. M Bonded Warehouse, Scotland.

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(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes.)

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REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
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Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

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Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

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LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective and agreeably aperient.

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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on Application.

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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

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W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £310,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

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CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— ,, 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

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Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... ,, 8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ....$ 115,00,000
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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no Interest is allowed while the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

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Francs 101,000,000 or about £4,000,000.

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ALL INTENDING ASSURERS

Should obtain the

PROSPECTUS FOR 1900.

NEW RATES, LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

Specially MODERATE PREMIUMS are charged for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at a stipulated age or at death if it should happen sooner.

THE FUNDS EXCEED

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IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ....Rs. 11,05,82,460
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,92,58,425

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

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Care of
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WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasic guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

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FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

WANTED.

TO OFFICERS IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WANTED, as CHAIRMAN of the Rangoon Port Trust, an Engineer of good business and administrative ability who has had considerable experience in port and river work. Age not exceeding 45 years.

Salary Rs. 2,000 a month, the Port Trust paying in addition the contribution for leave allowance.

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Further particulars can be obtained by application to the undersigned.

Applications stating age and qualifications should be submitted through the Head of the Department concerned and should reach undersigned not later than 1st December next.

R. E. V. ARBUTHNOT,
Secretary to the Government of Burma, Rangoon.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

FOR HIRE SEVERAL FIRST CLASS

BILLIARD TABLE

Complete in every respect.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

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ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

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THE

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NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

EXPRESS TRAINS FOR POONA RACES, COMBINED RAILWAY AND GRAND STAND TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS will RUN between VICTORIA TERMINUS, BOMBAY, and POONA on SATURDAY, the 21st, on THURSDAY, the 26th and again on SATURDAY, the 28th of July, 1900, for the convenience of Passengers wishing to attend the Poona Extra Race Meeting, as under:—

DOWN TRAINS.	H. M.	UP TRAINS.	H. M.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay ....Dep.	11 20	Poona ....Dep.	19 20
Poona ....Arr.	14 45	Victoria Terminus, Bombay ....Arr.	23 5

A DINING CARRIAGE will be attached to these Special Trains and arrangements will be made to provide lunch on the outward journey and dinner on the return journey to First Class Passengers desiring to have meals in the Trains.

The Special combined Tickets for Train and Race Course and the Tickets for meals must be purchased at Victoria Terminus, Bombay on the previous day.

For reduced fares and other particulars see the notice exhibited at Stations or apply to the Station Master, Victoria Terminus.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 10th of July, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

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REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

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NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE OF JAMES HUME SLEIGH (formerly known by the surname of "Slight") late of Bombay, European deceased (who died at Edinburgh in Scotland on or about the 26th day of June 1899) and Letters of Administration with an authenticated copy of whose will thereto annexed were on the 3rd day of July 1900 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to James Begbie, the constituted attorney of Alexander Yeaman, Judicial Factor on the estate of the deceased (for his use and benefit and limited until he should obtain Letters of Administration of the said property and credits to be granted to him by the said Court) to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay, are required to send to the undersigned solicitors for the said James Begbie on his behalf at their office, No. 30, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the PARTICULARS of THEIR CLAIMS upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 31st day of August 1900, as after that date the said James Begbie, the Administrator, will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased then in his hands according to the directions in the said Will contained having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid; and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 10th day of July 1900.

CRAWFORD BROWN BAYLEY & DUNLOP,
Administrator's Solicitors.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

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EDUCATIONAL HOME for GIRLS in a LARGE COUNTRY HOUSE; healthiest situation, large gronnds and bracing climate. MELLES BEISS (17 year's residence in England) receive a limited number of daughters of gentlemen; careful instruction by competent staff of professors and mistresses. Individual attention; physical training. Inclusive terms for Indian children. References kindly permitted to Herr Dr. LIEBENDORFER, late Medical Missionary of Calicut, now Stuttgart and to English parents.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture; the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
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Opposite Bombay Club.

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TERMS FROM 7-6 PER DAY,

Two Guineas per week.

TELEGRAMS "MANSIO" BRIGHTON.

PROPRIETRESS.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 4-23m., 4-21a. Low water, 10-4m., 10-56a.
B. B. R. A. Society Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Third Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5-15 p.m., (weather permitting).

DEATH FROM PRIVATION.—A Madrasee woman, aged about fifty years, was, on Tuesday last, found dead on Cruickshank Road. The body was much emaciated, death being due to privation. The coroner was informed and he ordered the body to be disposed of.

ROBBERY BY A SERVANT.—Ladabhoy Ebrahim, who resides at Pedder Road, has made a report to the police that his servant, named Abdoola, absconded on the 15th instant, taking with him two diamond earrings, of the value of Rs. 300 and Rs. 79 in currency notes and cash. The servant had only been eight days in the employ of the complainant.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held this afternoon. Business.—(1). To refer to the loss the Society has incurred in the death of their joint honorary secretary and vice-president Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha. (2). Paper to be read—On the Jain Poem called Raghavapandaviya: a reply to Professor MaxMuller, by K. B. Pathak, Esq., B.A.

A DESERTED CHILD.—A Hindu female child, aged about one year, was, on Tuesday morning, found lying on the door step of one Chundrabai's house at Janjiker Street. As the child appeared to be starved and emaciated, it was taken to the Motlibai Hospital, where it was detained.

CRICKET.—Mr. Chenoy's XI. will leave Bombay on Thursday to play the Poona Gymkhana on the 20th and 21st instant. The following gentlemen compose the team:—Messrs. P. J. Chenoy (capt.), M. H. Sanjana, D. C. Daruwalla, R. M. Reporter, E. R. Gazdar, D. M. Raja (Sen), D. M. Raja (Jun), R. P. Merhomji, Shawakshaw, M. J. Chenoy, N. K. Bharucha, and N. P. Panthaki (umpire).

DAMAUN NEWS.—On Monday, the 16th instant, there were three deaths in Lower Damaun, being two from starvation. Some time ago Dr. Gracias, the Health Officer of the Nagar Haveli District, was transferred to Goa, and Dr. Baptista was appointed in his place, but recently as cholera of a virulent type has broken in the district and famine-stricken people are dying in large numbers of the epidemic and also by starvation Dr. Gracias has been specially deputed to attend to cholera cases. A portion of the generous American gift is to be utilised in the relief of the famine-stricken people of this district who including the cultivating class and the emigrants number over fifteen hundred and will require a large sum for relieving completely their miseries.

SERIES OF THEFTS.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Sucearam Pandoo, a Hindu, was prosecuted by Inspector Hemsworth on three charges of theft of silver buttons and an umbrella, of the aggregate value of Rs. 14-10, belonging to Bala Succaram, Vithoo Krishna amd Rama Gainoo, all mill-hands, residing at Worlee. The accused worked in the same mill as the complainant Rama, and boarded at the house of Bala. On the 27th June last, Rama missed his silver buttons from the mill and reported the matter to the police. On the 14th instant, Vithoo made a similar complaint to the police. On Tuesday las, accused while attempting to dispose of some silver buttons, was arrested on suspicion by the police, and the buttons were identified by complainants as their own property. Complainant Bala stated that he missed the buttons from his house on the 6th instant. The accused was a boarder in his house, but he did not suspect him at the time. The prisoner pleaded guilty to all the charges and admitted one previous conviction. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED PERSONATION AND SWINDLING.—Before Mr. J. W S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, one Raghoo Babaji, a Hindu labourer, was charged with personating a public servant and with cheating one Hurry Daji, a Hindu, in respect of Rs. 5. Two other Hindus, named Govind Ramji and Balkrishna Narayen, were charged with the abetment of the offence. Mr. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the prosecution while the accused were defended by Messrs. Velinker, Asbury and Vijayker, pleaders. The complainant resides on the first floor of a chawl at Kolsa Moholla. On the evening of the 30th May last, second accused Govind, who resided in the same locality, went to the complainant in his room and inquiredif there were any sick persons in the house, as there were men belonging to the Plague Department waiting downstairs to remove the sick to hospital. He also informed the complainant that some plague patients had already been removed by them from the chawl, and that they intended to remove his (complainant's) brother, who was sick, to the hospital. Govind then said that he would undertake to square up the matter if the complainant chose to pay him some money. Complainant declined to give any money, whereupon Govind went downstairs and returned with his two companions, the first and third accused, who were both dressed as Municipal peons. The latter as plague authorities threatened to remove the complainant's brother and were going to put their threat into execution, when the second accused interfered and advised complainant to give them something and avoid all the trouble. Complainant stated that he then went into an inner room, brought Rs. 5 and gave the money to the second accused in the presence of his neighbours. All the accused then left the place. Complainant subsequently discovered that the accused were bogus municipal servants, and that he was swindled out of the money. He reported the matter to the police and the accused were arrested. All the accused pleaded not guilty to the charge. No. 1 said that on the day in question he met the second accused on the road and was requested by him to accompany him to a grain-dealer's shop. After making some purchases, he returned to the room of the second accused. On the way they met the third accused and they all sat down and had pan-supari. The second accused in his defence said that there had been ill-feeling between him and one Bhawoo, regarding a woman, and that Bhawoo had put up complainant to prefer a false charge against him. The third accused made a similar statement. The case was adjourned.

THE PROSECUTION UNDER PILGRIM SHIPS ACT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed hearing of the case, in which Mr. John Walsh, Superintendent of the Preventive Service, charged the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company; Mr. Mirza Mahomed Abdool Hossen Shirazi, Managing Director of the Company; and Mr. Charles Owen, master of the s. s. Mozaffari, with committing breach of certain rules framed under the Pilgrim Ships Act. Mr. Yorke Smith, acting Public Prosecutor, prosecuted; while Mr. Bayley, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, appeared for the company and Mr. Shirazi; and Mr. Byrne, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors, for Mr. Owen.

At the outset Mr. Bayley drew the attention of the court to the fact that although Mr. Shirazi was acquitted on the previous day, a fresh summons had been issued against him. He submitted that the latter procedure was absolutely frivolous.

Mr. Smith said the process was issued against Mr. Shirazi, because there was no certainty that the Company would appear in court.

Mr. Bayley said Mr. Smith had no reason to entertain any fear in the matter, as he had himself expressed his readiness to accept service of the summons on behalf of the Company.

His Worship held that the object of the prosecution did not appear to him to be frivolous. As the Company, however, was now represented, he would discharge Mr. Shirazi.

Evidence was then called by Mr. Smith to show that the s. s. Mozaffari had accommodation for 351 pilgrims only, while there were 435 pilgrims on board of her when she arrived in Bombay harbour on the 4th instant.

Captain J. B. Macfadyan, Marine Surveyor, who was a witness for the defence, deposed that he had taken measurements of the ship and found that she could hold 453 pilgrims, besides 12 cabin passengers.

Mr. Pestonjee Merwanjee Narielwalla, secretary of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, examined by Mr. Bayley, produced a letter from the Company's agent at Jeddah, which showed that at the request of Mr. G. P. Dewey, the British Consul at Jeddah, 50 destitute Indian pilgrims were taken on board the Mozaffari free of charge.

Captain Owen made a statement to the effect that he had taken the pilgrims at the instance of the Consul and the Protector of Pilgrims at Jeddah. The hospital on board the steamship was not used during the voyage except on two occasions for a very short time. At Singapore the authorities took no objection to the covering of the 'tween decks. During the voyage the ship rolled very badly, which probably disarranged the covering by planks on the 'tween decks. The patients did not go to the dispensary; but to the doctor's cabin, where instructions were given to the compounder for preparing prescriptions. The ship was quite capable of carrying the number of pilgrims which she had on board.

Mr. Simpson, second officer of the Mozaffari, examined by Mr. Byrne, said the hospital was not used by the crew. Two pilgrims died on board during the voyage. Two of the pilgrims were put upon the ship's articles.

His Worship reserved judgment till Friday.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON and the Hon Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

THE POONA MURDER BY A PRIVATE.

IMPERATRIX vs. SHAIK HUSSAIN SHAIK HARFANALISHA.

THIS was a reference to the High Court by the Hon. Mr. H. F. Aston, Sessions Judge of Poona, who differed from the unanimous verdict of the jury that the accused was not guilty and sent up the case. Mr. C. A. Rele appeared for the accused; and the Government pleader for the Crown.

Mr. Aston said in his finding that the offence charged against the accused, a Private in the 3rd Bombay Infantry, was that he, on the 13th April last, at Poona, caused the death of his step-son Maibub by an act done with the intention of causing his death and thus committed murder. The case for the prosecution was that the accused married a woman who had already a son, Maibub, by a former husband. When this woman recently gave birth to a son the accused suggested that his step-son, Maibub, aged nine years, should be sent away to some institution to be educated. On the 13th April last, the accused left his house with his step-son and returned at night without him, saying that Maibub had disappeared when given plantains at a fruit shop. His wife Fatmabi was not satisfied that accused was making any proper search and told others of her anxiety. On the 15th April, accused told a fellow-soldier, Lalkhan, that he had searched every where except at the river, and suggested that Lalkhan should accompany him there to search. When accused and Lalkhan and Kabula were searching about the right bank of the Moola Moota river above the Bund Gardens the corpse of a Mahomedan youth was discovered by others on the opposite bank, the corpse lying in the water near the bank. Accused and his companions then crossed to the ft side where this discovery was made, and accused said it was Maibub's corpse. When found there in the water, the hands were tied behind the knees with a band of stuff, which had been the tape for tying Maibub's drawers and had been sewn for him by his mother. The corpse was much decomposed. The accused was kept at the quarter guard that night. Next day he accompanied a police inspector when taken by the military to the Main Street station, and showed two spots, on the river side right bank, below the Sangam Temple and also a cart track. After accused had returned to the regimental lines, he was handed over on the 16th April about 3 p.m. to the civil police and was at once taken by Inspector Moore to the city magistrate. Accused made a full and detailed confession how he had taken Maibub to the river below the Sangam Temple, and on pretence of teaching him to swim, bound his hands and drowned him in the river. In the committing magistrate's court, the accused adhered to this confession. After summarising the evidence, the Sessions Judge said they had thus the evidence of accused's wife Fatmabi that, after the recent birth of an infant son, the accused suggested that the boy Maibub should be sent away to some institution to be educated; also how the accused left their home in the 3rd Bombay Infantry Lines one afternoon taking Maibub with him, and saying he was going to buy matches and returned at night without Maibub. Fatmabi, was pressing accused to search for the boy and was telling others of her anxiety, and she said that it was accused who, on the 15th April, said he would search at the Sangam in case, anybody might have killed the boy. The accused had told her that the boy disappeared at the plantain shop. The evidence of Ganpati traced the boy to the plantain shop in the 3rd Bombay Infantry Lines, where accused bought plantains. Malu said he saw the accused and the boy going to the Kirkee Road near the Sassion Hospital, and later in the evening saw accused without the boy. Besides the confession made to the magistrate, the accused had made another confession before the committing magistrate on the 3rd May, in which he clearly admitted that he intentionally drowned his step-son.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

When the jury were ready to give their verdict, the following conversation took place between the foreman and the Sessions Judge, which has been the subject of much criticism in the native papers:

Court: Gentlemen, are you agreed?

Foreman; Yes; we are unanimously of opinion that the accused is not guilty.

That is the opinion of you all?—Yes.

Do you believe that the accused did make the confession of 16th April, which he says he does not recollect making?—No.

Is that the opinion of you all?—We think that he might have made it.

I should like a more definite opinion from the jury if the jury can give me one?—We believe that he did make the confession of 16th April, but we have doubts whether the confession was voluntary.

Do you believe that the accused admitted his guilt when questioned by the committing magistrate on the 3rd May?—Yes, we all believe that.

Do you form an opinion whether it was a true admission?—We doubt whether it was voluntary.

I was asking whether you believe it to be a true account?—We have doubts whether it is true.

Do you say whether you have come to any conclusion whether Maibub is dead?—We believe he was drowned, but cannot say whether accidentally or not.

Do you say whether you believe that the hands were tied behind the knees when the corpse was found?—We don't believe it because the "panch" don't say so. We don't believe the regimental sepoys who say so, because we think them all more or less interested witnesses.

Can you explain to me why they are interested witnesses?—No, we cannot.

Do I understand you to say all the five jurors think the regimental sepoys interested witnesses, but none of you can give any reason why they should be considered interested?—After consulting, and smiling,—none of us can say why they are interested witnesses.

That is an unsatisfactory reply. My questions are put only because I wanted to have your opinion on the record in case the matter had to be referred to the High Court, when I would have to give my reasons for disagreeing with you.

Foreman (repeats); The jury have no reason to suspect why these are interested witnesses.

THE JURY'S INTELLIGENCE.

Court: I am afraid I cannot congratulate you gentlemen, on the intelligence with which you have performed your duties. I have scarcely ever had a jury's opinion, so worthless to me in deciding grave issues.

Mr. Aston disagreed with the opinion of the jurors, saying he was well convinced by the evidence that the accused did commit the murder by intentionally drowning his step-son.

THE HIGH COURT'S JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in giving the Court's decision, said: After hearing the arguments of Mr. Chintamon A. Rele for the prisoner, and the Government Pleader for the Crown, and after considering the evidence and giving due weight to the opinion of the Sessions Judge, and the verdict of jury, we think it is proved beyond all reasonable doubt that the accused is guilty of the murder of his step-son. The jury thought that the boy might possibly have been drowned accidentally, but apart from the confession, that theory is negatived by the fact that his hands were tied when his body was discovered. Apparently when the witness Ganesh saw the corpse, the tape was attached only to the left wrist, but probably in moving the body the right arm was set free; and the fact that the tape was on the one wrist corroborates rather than otherwise the evidence of the witnesses who say that at first the hands were tied. The accused's confession is corroborated in many particulars; and we cannot believe that he would have made it if he had not killed the boy. Whether when he started for the walk, he intended to kill him or whether the act caused by some wicked impulse, which came into his mind as he was bathing the child in the water, we cannot tell; but whenever the idea may have been conceived, it was evidently carried out with deadly determination. The accused's statements about the clothes were, it is true, contradictory; but it seems quite possible that he may have had some object in saying before the committing magirtrate that he had given them to Malee Luxman, and that afterwards he thought better of it and wrote as he did, to Inspector Moore. The confession originally made on the 16th April was renewed in the committal proceedings on the 3rd May. We now convict the accused Shaik Hussain walad Shaik Harfanalisha of murder, and sentence him, under Section, 302 of the Indian Penal Code, to transportation for life.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its orignal colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE ABDUALI EUSUFALI.

Mr. Raikes appeared for the insolvent and Mr. Starling for an opposing creditor. His Lordship, in giving judgment, adjourned the hearing of the matter for one month without protection.

RE EBRAHIM AYUB.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to allow his client to file his schedule with his partner. His Lordship granted the application.

RE GEORGE HARRIS STRIDE.

Mr. Kajiji, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained three months' extension of the interim order.

RE SHAMJIBHOY AKHAI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, obtained the usual interim order.

RE KANAYALAL LACHMANLAL.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order on the ground that the insolvent had tried to settle with his creditors, but the settlement had fallen through, and the insolvent now intended to proceed further in the matter of his insolvency. His Lordship granted one month.

RE BABAJI ANANDRAO.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, obtained the usual rule nisi for a discharge.

RE MAHOMED MEHDI THARIA TOPAN.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, obtained one month's extension of the interim order. The learned counsel said the insolvent had served some of his creditors.

RE SORABJI PESTONJI MASSANI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, obtained one month's extension of the interim order.

RE G. A. GREENHILL.

In this matter the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company was called upon to hand over the provident fund of the insolvent to the Official Assignee.

Mr. Radcliff, who appeared on behalf of the railway company, said the insolvent's schedule showed a debt of Rs. 900, while the amount of the provident fund with the Company was Rs. 16,000. His Lordship ordered Mr. Radcliff to hand over Rs. 1,400 to the Official Assignee out of the provident fund.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Habibulla Cutchi; Abdul Latiff Ebrahim Mulla; Dawjee Dadoba Thakore; Hitla-Sitlal Kulkar; Kusaba Dewjee; Shamji Hari Chanduiker; Hajee Natnu Allarakhia and Abbechand Dewkaran.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	13
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	7	1	43
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	13	3	41
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	2	0	20
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	54
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	13
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	23
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	21
Total	23	6	231
Total plague deaths to date	76,804	61,571	
Same date last year	11	12	83
Small-pox	0	2	
Cholera	71	47	

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 6th July were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	84	60
Districts.		
Thana	2	2
Belgaum	11	4
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	3	3
Kolhapur	0	1
Cutch	3	1
Total	117	75
Week ending 6th July	135	77
Total to date	395,137	310,110

Karachi, Poona (including Cantonment), Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Surat, Khandeish, Nasik, Poona (excluding City) Satara, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Kolaba, Ratnagiri Dharwar, Bijapur, Kanara, Karachi (excluding City), Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Baroda territory, Dharampur, Sachin, Janjira, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor and Savanur have been free during the week.

DEAD LETTER OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

ARTICLES held in detention in the Dead Letter Office, Bombay, which will be disposed of by auction unless claimed within six months.

N.B.—Unaddressed, unclaimed or refused articles are omitted.

Address on article.	Particulars of contents.	Reason of non-transmission to destination.
Paulger H Heighington, England	Book "Glimpses of India."	Exceeding the prescribed limit of weight (a)
Sterndale Mrs St Helena	Photo	Do size
Zimmer Mrs Leitmeritz Bohemia	Do	Do
Mitchell Mrs Idaho America	Do	Do
Adam Mrs Dover Kent	Do	Do
Jackson W C London	Do	Closed against inspection of the contents (b)
Garden Mrs H San Diego California	Do	Do
Stewart Mrs G Glasgow	Do	Do
Robinson Mrs Arthur Dover	Do	Do
Hudson W Surbiton Hill Surrey	Do	Do
Penney Miss E Antigua West Indies	Do	Do
Scott Mrs Clevedon	Do	Do
DeRontauny Mdm L Mauritius	Pictures	Do
Holland Mrs Wimbledon	Book "P and O sketches."	Do
Oliver C A Manchester	Books	Do
Anderson R London	Tea sample (2 packets)	Closed against inspection of the contents (c)
Young T and W Wellington New Zealand	Tea sample	Do
Merritt Mrs London	Silk waistcoat	Do
Briggs Miss Montreux Switzerland	Knitted shawl	Do
Carpenter Miss E Taunton	Silk handkerchief	Not bona-fide sample of merchandise (d)
Mutton Mrs J Stroud Gloucestershire	Silk shawl	Do
Maxwell Miss Epsom Surrey	Silk hankerchief and shawl	Do
Dingle Miss Nellie St Martin England	Silk handkerchief	Do
Parker Miss A Badger Wolverhampton Staffordshire	Silver brooch	Do
Hasselbach and Co Cairo	Sample gum	Exceeding the prescribed limit of weight (c)

(a)—Clause 161 of the Postal Guide for January, 1900.
(b)— Do 165 do do do.
(c)— Do 175 do do do.
(d)— Do 175 do do do.
(e)— Do 177 do do do.

Note I.—Many things which ought to be sent as parcels continue to be sent as packets. The packet post is only available for (1) printed matter, (2) samples and the chief rule is that every packet must be open for inspection by the post office. Samples are to be sent for trade purposes only and must not have a saleable value. If cigars are sent the number must be limited to three.

Note II—The transmission of manufactured tobacco or cigars to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom by sample post is prohibited.

Note III—All communications relating to the above should be addressed to the Manager, Dead Letter Office, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. received the following weather telegrams yesterday morning:—

Broach.—Weather cleared, now fine. Unusually hot. No rain. Cotton sowing making good progress. Cotton plants want more rain.

Bhownugger.—Weather has cleared, it is now fine. No rain here nor in districts. More rain wanted generally.

Wudhwan.—Sky clear. No sign of rain.

Veeramgaum.—No rain.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 17.

Tuesday: The barometer has fallen slightly to briskly in North-East India, South India and Sind, and has been steady or has fallen slightly elsewhere. Temperature has risen rapidly in Berar and Bombay Deccan. It is four degrees in excess in Rajputana and Gujarat; from two to three degrees in excess in Sind, Deccan, and Madras Coast; and two degrees in defect in Burma and Punjab. The rainfall of past 24 hours has occurred chiefly in Northern India and Burma. It has been moderate to heavy in Bengal, Assam and Behar; light to moderate in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, North-Western Provinces, and Submontane Punjab. Patna has received six inches, Barisal and Dinajpur four, Dhubri three, Purnea, Bogra and Saugor Island two; Benares, Lucknow, Roorkee, Dehra Doon, Umballa, Sialkot and Murree amount exceeding one inch. Rain had been light on the West Coast, except at Mangalore, where five inches have fallen, and light also in the Central Provinces. A few scattered showers have been received in Rajputana and Madras.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The German East Africa Line s. s. Sultan, Captain L. Pluke, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, experienced strong south-west monsoon and no rain.—The s. s. Gaekwar, Captain W. Peterkin, which arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, met with in the Bay of Bengal strong monsoon with hard squalls and rain, on the coast of India showery with fine weather and high westerly swell.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esplade. In.	Esplade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba In.	Colaba Cts.
Previously registered	32	30	30	88	30	66	31	15
Wednesday, 18th July	0	4	0	3	0	16	0	4
Total	32	34	30	91	30	82	31	19
Total fall to July 18th 1899	22	85	24	10	29	31	26	45
Total fall to July 18th 1898	36	89	39	17	39	20	36	26

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	27	80
Wednesday, 18th July, 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.	0	8
Total	27	88

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	61	92
Monday, 16th July, 1900	1	50
Total	63	42

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	17	91
Monday, 16th July, 1900	0	30
Total	18	21
Total up to 16th July, 1899	22	26

An "Inch of Rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet, or 3,630 cubic feet, equivalent to 100 tons upon an acre.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH OF JULY.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date
Lahore	29·105	NE	1	97·6	81·0	62	..	1·00	—4·00
Sirsa	?	NE	6	?	75·1	...	...	0·61	—3·68
Delhi	29·442	WNW	1	93·7	83·0	62	...	4·10	—5·46
Agra	29·449	SW	7	95·5	80·9	63	...	4·17	—5·35
Cawnpore	29·470	Calm	3	90·3	76·1	93	0·73	6·12	...
Allahabad	29·483	WNW	9	83·6	75·8	95	0·82	4·87	—7·00
Jhansi	29·450	SSW	5	90·2	81·2	71	0·01	5·01	—7·24
Jacobabad	29·391	ESE	7	110·8	82·0	66	...	0·00	—0·84
Karachi	29·493	W	17	92·4	81·2	83	...	0·00	—2·65
Jeypore	29·532	WSW	8	96·2	82·1	62	...	8·95	+0·89
Ajmere	29·547	W	15	96·4	79·6	69	..	2·04	—5·09
Deesa	29·558	WSW	23	90·6	80·6	69	...	0·60	—7·72
Ahmedabad	29·588	SW	6	101·8	81·1	66	...	1·33	..
Bhuj	29·562	WSW	28	94·3	80·4	8[illegible]	...	0·02	—6·03
Jamnagar	29·585	S	?	95·1	77·7	85	..	0·00	..
Rajkot	29·594	W	18	95·9	79·5	70	..	1·29	—12·00
Bhownagar Para	29·601	S	?	100·1	79·3	61	...	2·57	...
Veraval	29·619	W	11	84·5	78·3	86	..	0·23	...
Neemuch	?	WSW	20	91·0	77·0	94	...	7·65	—2·20
Indore	29·617	W	10	89·3	74·1	76	..	5·66	—6·49
Saugor	29·562	W	6	82·9	76·1	82	...	10·00	—6·03
Jubulpore	29·555	SW	5	82·4	75·6	78	0·23	10·92	—9·33
Hoshangabad	29·617	SW	6	87·7	77·2	78	...	13·19	—3·74
Khandwa	29·61[illegible]	W	13	92·2	77·1	69	...	7·58	—3·74
Raipur	29·607	SW	9	86·8	72·6	94	0·86	16·51	—1·64
Nagpur	29·609	Calm	9	89·2	77·1	93	0·04	10·99	—7·68
Amraoti	29·628	WSW	12	90·2	74·8	78	...	6·73	—7·27
Akola	29·644	WNW	..	93·9	76·8	74	..	9·47	—3·10
Surat	29·631	SW	8	101	79·1	75	..	4·16	—17·31
Malegaon	29·646	WSW	16	89·4	75·1	74	..	3·57	—1·40
Bombay	29·635	WNW	12	87·0	80·3	81	0·01	31·21	—7·76
Poona	29·672	WNW	14	85·5	71·4	79	0·04	7·44	—1·58
Ahmednagar	29·694	NW	12	86·9	69·4	79	0·06	8·57	...
Aurangabad	...	W	2?	87·3	70·2	79	...	12·0?	...
Sholapur	29·704	WSW	12	91·7	72·0	81	0·36	8·37	+0·80
Ratnagiri	29·677	W	4	83·9	76·9	87	0·38	48·76	—5·04
Belgaum	29·723	WNW	18	78·3	67·8	92	0·05	29·35	+12·57
Goa	29·734	NNW	11	85·0	74·9	95	2·7[illegible]	54·[illegible]0	...
Karwar	29·730	WNW	4	82·7	75·0	89	0·74	81·43	+18·59
Mangalore	29·775	Calm	1	78·3	72·9	94	3·12	6[illegible]·35	+4·38
Calicut	29·781	Calm	...	83·2	74·5	92	0·51	55·30	+4·81
Cochin	29·807	SW	..	85·5	73·7	91	0·21	3[illegible]·72	—2·83
Bangalore	29·784	SW	9	81·3	67·3	90	0·[illegible]1	4·25	—1·23
Secunderabad	29·663	W	9	84·1	73·0	79	...	8·74	—0·27
Masulipatam	29·658	WSW	9	92·1	80·1	85	..	6·61	—2·35
Bellary	29·720	W	11	95·2	76·3	58	...	1·18	—1·60
Cuddapah	29·718	W	6	95·1	74·8	[illegible]2	0·42	2·12	—4·22
Madras	29·716	S	7	97·5	74·5	8[illegible]	0·20	3·13	—1·16
Coimbatore	29·774	WSW	3	87·4	70·6	86	...	2·98	+0·87
Trichinopoly	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
Negapatam	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..
Colombo	29·792	WSW	10	85·5	76·5	93	0·10	11·07	+0·44
Aden	29·664	SW	7	96·8	80·3	66	..	0·00	—0·01

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·01 (31·82); G. T. H.=0·03 (30·73); St. G. H.=0·03 (30·67); C. P.=0·01 (31·21).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Delhi, Cawnpore and Allahabad, the pressure changes have been small and unimportant. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to moderately steep.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the reporting stations and the force has been fresh to stong in Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar, and fresh to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 6° to 10° in excess of the mean of the season in Gujarat, Centeral India and at Ajmere, Khandwa and Akola, and 8° in defect at Allahabad and 5° at Mangalore. The minimum temperature is 5° in excess at Jeypore. The highest temperature in the shade was 111° at Jacobabad.

Humidity has increased considerably at Cawnpore, Nagpur, Ahmednagar, Madras and Aurangabad, and the skies are more or less cloudy over the greater part of the country.

Moderately heavy local rain has fallen at Mangalore (3·12") and Goa (2·75"); about three-quarters of an inch at Karwar, Raipur, Allahabad and Cawnpore about half an inch at Ratnagiri, Sholapur and Calicut; about a quarter of an inch at Cochin, Madras and Jubbulpore; and very light showers at Belgaum, Ahmednagar, Poona, Bombay and Nagpur.

As mentioned in yesterday's report, the rainfall has generally decreased in amounts and is now local in character in districts where it was falling, except along the West Coast from Cochin to Bombay or Ratnagiri, where it was general. To-day the monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Cochin and Ratnagiri is nearly the same as it was yesterday and general rain in moderate showers is to be expected there. To the north of Ratnagiri as far as Bombay or Surat the monsoon is very weak and light showers are only probable. In Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency local scattered rain is only likely at present.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE and the Hon Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

THE NASIK POLICE TORTURE CASE.

IMPERATRIX VS. SAMUEL SIMEON AND TWO OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. J. J Heaton, Sessions Judge of Nasik, who on the 12th April last, convicted the three accused, G. I. P. Railway Police Officers, at Nasik, of voluntarily causing hurt to two Bhils to extort confessions and sentenced No. 1 and 2 to two years' and six months' rigorous imprisonment; and No. 3 to simple inprisonment for one day. Mr. Branson, with Mr. D. A. Khare, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The Court held that there was no reason to differ from the Session Judge's appreciation of the evidence in the case, and accordingly dismissed that appeal and confirmed the sentence passed.

A full report is unavoidably held over.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Apollo, 2,429 tons, Captain C W Pickthorn will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Gisela, 2,6[illegible]0 tons, Capt in F Mosca, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Kobe 26th June, with a general cargo and 13 passengers.

THE steamer Gaekwar, 2,742 tons, Captain W Peterkin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 5th July, with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. M Mackenzie and Co.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Sultan, 1,282 tons Captain L Pluke, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar 7th July, with a general cargo and 50 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr F Heyer.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Java, 919 tons, Captain A Steven, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Messrs. Shaik Sala Syed Hoosen, Ahmed, Hajee Alli and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Scindia, 2,050 tons Captain T P Gruchy, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Miss Kermally, Mr and Miss Kaderbhoy, Mr Ghelabhoy and girl and 3 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Chusan, 2,852 tons, Captain C D Bennett, sailed yesterday, for Shanghai via intermediate ports with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Mr and Mrs A McRobert and Capt W L Davidson. For Colombo—Mr Haurides. For Hongkong—Mr A G Hudson, Brig General O M Creagh, V C, Capt W H Watson, Capt J M Stewart, Capt Brooking, Capt Rampaine, Capt Gaisford, Lieut Nightingale, and 22 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 18.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Dalhousie		Vale	Wet Basin		R I M S
Investigator		Heming	Dry Dock		R I M S
Nancoury		Mills	Do.		R I M S
Yanariva	2165	Smith			M M & Co
H Bolckow	629	Baker			B & P S N Co
Scindia	1066	Gruchy			M M & Co
Obra	3496	Brown			M M & Co
Java	920	Steven	P Gulf		M M & Co
Bullmouth	2607	Stratton			W & A G & Co
Apollo	2426	Pickthorn			M M & Co
Culna	1463	Hill			M M & Co
Ellora	1494	Groom			M M & Co
Fereric	1591	White			M M & Co
Gisela	2640	Mosca			A L S N Co
Sultan	1282	Pluke			F Heyer
Gaekwar	2742	Piterkin			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
B	Clan Chisholm	1680	Worfolk			F M & Co
K	Haidari	1562	Erickson	Antwerp	21-7	B&P S N Co
F	Upada	5257	Houston	China		M M & Co
G	Bq Esmeralda	673	Pederson	Melbourne		Owen & Okeil
H & J	Magdala	3340	Greet			Turret Ship
"	Tenasserim		do			Receiving Hulk
M	Zaida	2883	Hugill	Repairing		M M & Co
R	Mozaffari	1357	Owen	Jedda		B & P S N Co

Transport.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
N	Carthage	2893	London	China	27-7	Transport
P	Nankin	2259	Bennett	China	21-7	P & O Co
Q	Nurani	2870	Sanielands	Calcutta	2[illegible]-7	T M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Mahanadi	547	Budroo			Shepd & Co
Indravati	513	Adam	M Goa	18-7	Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Clyde	2198	Street	Aden	21-7	P & O Co
3	Ashruf	2204	McAlister	E Africa		H C Joosub
4	Orissa	3525	Hugill	Calcutta	18-7	M M & Co
5	Chusan	2852	Denny	China	18-7	P & O Co
6	H Maru	2035	Yoshiyawa	Japan	25-7	N Y Kaisha
9	Lindon Bates	67	Gliddel	Calcutta		C Bros
9	El Guiser	639	Ahmed	Repairing		W & A G & Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Gordon	London	28-7	P & O Co
14	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	20-7	M M & Co
15	Simla	1079	Bamber	P Gulf	19-7	M M & Co
16	Madagascar	1693	Rouxel	Mauritius	28-7	V Brothers

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

City of Edinburgh...3230 tons gross ....F M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
18	Gaekwar s	Peterkin	Calcutta, July 5
	Sultan s	Pluke	Zanzibar, July 7
	Gisela s	Mosca	Kobe, June 26

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Orissa s	Hugill	Calcutta
	Chusan s	Bennett	Shanghai

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Apollo, Pickthorn, for Calcutta.
" Scindia, Gruchy, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Java, Steven, for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Bullmouth, for Middle-brough.
" Sutton, for Zanzibar, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 18.

FROM LONDON.

Caledonia s—180 kegs paint, 10 cases varnish and 15 drums animal oil, Wilkinson Haywood and Clark; 115 cases oilmenstores, medicine, &c., Badroodin Nuzerally; 11 cases musical instruments, S Rose and Co.

Parramatta s—15 cases gin, H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM HULL.

Lorenzo s—24 bales paper, M A M Sourufally; 22 bales paper E Mahomedally.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—10 drums rectified spirit, Vulubjee Bhicca and Co.

Braunfels s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Phillips and Co.

Johannesberger s—10 cases rum and 10 cases geneva, H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Aston Hall s—30 cases brandy, H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM GENOA.

D Balduino s—1319 pieces marble slabs, G M Rawal and Co.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 19.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Summary suit to be heard in Chambers.

416 1900—In person—Cassum Noor Mahomed vs Mahomed Hoosein Hajee Saleh Mahomed Punta.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

666 98—Edgelow G and W—Ashabai vs Haji Seedick Haji Ebrahim—Ardasir H and D.

318 99—Captain and V—Kashinath Gopinath and another vs Dhoonath Sitanath and others—Khunderao and S, B V N Kirtikar and Dikshit and D.

721 97—Tyabjee D and Co—Abdool Rahiman Hajee Soomar vs Hajee Ebrahim Joosub—Payne G S and M.

416 99—Dikshit and D—Narayen Vishnu Gokhle vs Dhondinath Sitanath Ajinkya—Khunderao and S.

486 99—Hiralal M and M—Hoorbai vs Sidick Gool Mahomed and others—N, M. Cama S B and N and B M and M.

23 98—S B and N—Jacob Hajee Essa vs Horbai and others—H M and M, W and G, S B and N and K B Mehta.

For Trial of Issues.

Bicknell M and M for Petitioner—In the matter of the Invention and Designs Act 1888 and in the matter of E Winter's alleged patent—Ahmedbhai Abdul Guffur—Petitioner—Payne G S and M for E Winter.

86 1900—Chitnis M and M—Kessowjee Bhimsey and others vs Visram Raisey and another—Payne G S and M—For posponement.

202 1900—Hiralal M and M—Dwarkbai widow vs Kalibai widow.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

127 1900—Tyabjee D and Co—Dhunjeebhai Byramjee Bhajiwalla vs Soni Goredhan Gopal—Ardashir H and D and Co.

253 1900—Captain and V—Merwanjee Pestonjee Hakimjee vs Maneckbai and another—Pestonjee K and K.

152 1900—Bicknell M and M—Maneckjee Eduljee Contractor vs Meherbai and others—Craigie L and O.

153 1900—Tyabjee D and Co—Laljee Mansing vs Peeroo Mahomed and others—Dikshit and D.

161 1900—Little and Co—Maggandas Powmull and another vs Gunocomull Dowlutram and others—Payne G S and M.

192 1900—Ardesir H and D—Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata vs C A Turner and others—Edgelow G and W.

193 1900—Maneuklal D and J—Carsondas Hargowandas vs Dharamsey Govindjee and others—Thakerdas D C and H.

12 1900—Maneuklal D and J—Virjee Valjee vs Purshotam Shivjee—Wadia and G.

201 1900—Payne G S and M—Trikumdas Thakoredas vs Ramabai and another—Little and Co.

219 1900—Smith B and N—Bhawram Raghoba vs Hurrichand Bhicoba and others—F P Pavri.

237 1900—Payne G S and M—Tulsidas Laljee and others vs Pragjee Vullubdas—Madhawjee V.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE is given that DEFERRED TELEGRAMS are subject to SERIOUS DELAY.

G. L. TOWERS,
Chief Supdt. Tels.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER and
SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.
Proprietor—F. PELITI.
The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.
NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a
NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK,
Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.
The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS
FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK.
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress-room and bath-room,	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one person. Per diem, Rs. 8.	Specially Recommended for Families. Each suite consisting of large sitting-room bed-room, dressing-room, and bath-room. Occupied by one or two persons. Per diem, Rs. 16.
Per diem, Rs. 7.	Ditto by two persons. Per diem, Rs. 13.	

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.
FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
F. PELITI,
10-11, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

CHUBB'S SAFES
AND
CHUBB'S LOCKS
DAILY PRESERVE CRORES OF RUPEES
There is not a single instance of
LOSS BY FIRE OR BURGLARS
FROM A
CHUBB'S FIRE-PROOF
AND
THIEF-RESISTING SAFE.
EDULJEE PESTONJEE
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.,
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET,
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE,
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
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INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a reprint of Two Letters to the Bombay Gazette."
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 18.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols .....£93 9-16 unchanged.
3 per cent Rentes .....£100—1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....£108 "
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities...£93 1-8 "
Bar Silver in London .....28 1-4—1-16
Do in New York.....51 3-8 plus 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris....25'11 1-2 plus 1-2
Do on New York.....4'87 unchanged.
Discount Bank of England, 3 per cent. "
Do Short London Bills 3 1-8 per cent. "
Do Indian Bank Bills, 3 3-4 "

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady with rates unchanged and nothing whatever doing.

Bank Telegraphic, ...1s. 3 29-32d.
Bank Demand, ...1s. 3 15-16d.
3 Months' Sight Credits, ...1s. 4 5-32d
Do. Francs.....169. 3-4
Shanghai, 30 days' sight .....Rs. 196
Hongkong do. ..... " 144
Japan do, ... " 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market for 31st July opened at Rs. 94-9-0, and improved during the day to Rs. 94-12-0, closing 1-16th lower with a limited business passing. The rate for ready paper is one anna higher than forward.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Market quiet with little doing.

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet with little doing. A line of about 2,000 tons has been done in the P. and O. for Marseilles, late August, at 13s. 6d.

COALS.—The market keeps steady but all we hear of is a sale of 1,000 tons Birds, ex-Gaekwar, at Rs. 13-12.

The Cotton Market opened unchanged to-day and little business has been done in ready cotton, as only one or two Export Houses are buying and Mills have been completely out of the market. Sellers however are not pressing sales and prices are practically unchanged.

In the Bazaar speculators are raising the rate for new crop in consequence of reports from Kathiawar and Guzerat that agricultural operations have not got a fair start.

Bengal Fine, ready.....Rs. 205
" F.G. " .....Rs. 195, Jan. 1901 Rs. 191
Broach Fine " .....Rs. 225
" Good " .....Rs. 218, March " Rs. 225

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 4,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export, nil. Imports 4,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot, nil. Arrivals closed easier.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

July	July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.
5·33	5·27	4·39	4·28
	—2·64	—3·64	—3·64

In New York—
Receipts at the Ports .....6,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain.....5,000 "
" to Continent .....
Mid.-Uplands 9 13-16 unchanged Nil
Futures, month of August, 9·04—5
" " of December 8·07—2

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Barsee & Nugar	93
Berar.....	18
Total Comras...	114
Compta and Dharwar	410
Westerns	66
Total...	670

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday :—

Wheat	...	...	...	cwts	21,997
Linseed	...	...	...	"	599
Rapeseed	...	...	...	"	849
Poppyseed	...	...	...	"	398
Castorseed	...	...	...	"	2,431
Rice	...	...	...	"	7,613

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugar 4 18-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....	98 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes.....	100
8 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan.....	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	63
Bar Silver	28 1-4

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ferguson arrived here this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Vindobona, from Calcutta, left Colombo for Trieste direct on the afternoon of the 17th instant.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th July, as compared with the statement of 3rd July :—

LIABILITIES.	July 3. Rs.	A.	P.	July 10. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,01,00,000	0	0	1,01,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.....	1,37,05,475	4	4	2,50,27,809	13	2
Other Deposits, &c.	7,09,45,419	6	11	6,35,17,411	13	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,96,527	10	2	3,42,488	8	0
Sundries	19,61,255	13	10	18,80,603	2	7
	11,71,09,688	3	3	12,59,68,318	5	4
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	50,18,930	0	0	80,27,729	0	0
Other authorised Investmts.	87,24,0.1	0	0	86,40,381	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2 16,9 1,611	7	11	2,26,51,903	13	4
Accounts of Credit on do. ...	2 06,0 721	9	9	2,05,68,490	0	2
Bills discounted, &c.	1,00 81,891	6	2	1,04,40,188	5	9
Balances with other Banks.	13,78,017	0	7	11,78,630	6	4
Bullion	1,25,767	15	11	2,15,839	3	11
Dead Stock	13,32,681	4	10	13,30,982	11	3
Stamps	11,297	9	8	10,831	7	8
Sundries	12,17,297	9	5	11,47,655	10	8
Cash, &c., at Head Office ...	2,77,86,733	1	2	2,87,59,432	1	8
Do. at Branches	1,90,69,723	1	10	2,29,93,209	8	7
Rs....	11,71,09,688	3	3	12.59 68,318	5	4

LIABILITIES.

Government Balance at Head Office.....	1,03,57,673	Inc.
Do. at Branches.....	9,68,662	Inc.
Other Deposits.....	23,28,008	Dec.
Post Bills	54,039	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	23,25,169	Inc.
Loans	9,52,297	Inc.
Accounts of Credit.....	22,231	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	3,55,237	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	9,72,689	Inc.
Cash at Branches	39,25,481	Inc.

RAILWAY RETURNS

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

THE following is the statement of traffic, week ending 23rd June, 1900.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,67,292	4,57,874	6,326	6,31,492
Corresponding week last year Open 1,491¼ miles..	...	...	...	5,63,217
Increase				Rs. 63,275

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th June 1900, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,08,000	4,80,000	7,000	5,95,000
Or per mile of Railway	66	292	4	362
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	25,70,124	1,04,03,383	1,13,931	1,31,87,433
Total for 24 weeks...	26,78,124	1,12,83,383	1,20,931	1,40,82,433
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,21,731	2,90,114	7,197	4,19,015
Per mile of Ry do.	73	175	4	252
Total to corresponding date do. ...	30,97,625	76,95,409	1,40,043	1,03,33,077
Increase for the week				Rs. 1,75,955
Do. to date				" 31,48,351

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BINA.

DEATH.

MATHESON—July 11, at Bina, Eva, the beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Matheson, aged 4 years and 10 months, deeply regretted.

I came both weak and sinful,
But this I surely know,
Christ came down to save me,
Because he loved me so.

LANOLI.

DEATH.

CONNELL—July 18, at the Woodlands Hotel, Lanoli, Isabella Connell, aged 67. Funeral will leave her son's residence, Breulla Iron Works, at 4 o'clock this (Thursday) evening, arriving Sewree Cemetery at 5 o'clock. Friends will accept this the only intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

TATE—July 12, at Woodlands, Coonoor, Nilgiri Hills, the wife of Alexander Chambers Tate, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

MAINE—June 20, at Residency Road, Bangalore, Benjamin Alfred Maine, retired Civil Engineer, Bengal P W D, aged 55 years and 4 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*" ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1900.

IT has become such an accepted dogma that the Government of India is bound with all its resources to prevent loss of life through famine that it seems downright heresy to express a doubt as to the possibility of fulfilling that heroic obligation under all circumstances. Before the great famine of the seventies the Government did not expressly or tacitly accept that obligation. There were men of position and influence who held that an attempt to relieve the whole of the famine-stricken, or as the phrase then was "to save the people alive" would end in ignominious failure and lead straight to national bankruptcy. It was held in all sincerity that no finance would be possible under a system so fraught with immeasurable risks. Moreover, there were no precedents for such reckless philanthropy. When the cotton famine reduced Lancashire to starvation, the subscriptions of a charitable public were held to be sufficient. The State as such did not accept any responsibility. After much hesitation and with many misgivings, the Government of India—stimulated no doubt by the prevailing humanitarian sentiment at Home—frankly accepted a very generous and distasteful duty and manfully proceeded to organise the means of accomplishing it with great labour and heavy loss. A scheme of protective railways was prepared which when completed brought every district likely to be affected by failure of the rains within sixty miles of a railway so that it might be fed out of the abundance of more favoured provinces. The Famine Code prescribed the measures to be taken on the approach of famine, the preparation of relief works on an adequate scale and the collecting from different quarters the engineering and administrative staff to direct and supervise the labour of those coming to the works. For many years the numbers in the famine camps though large, were not excessive. In 1897 they grew enormously. In the present year they have reached the incredible total of six millions. We have the authority of the Secretary of State for the comforting assurance that the strain on the resources of India is not greater than they can bear. If they became exhausted—why then the Imperial Government will supply whatever sum may be required—as a loan to be repaid in due time.

It requires a certain amount of moral courage to challenge the wisdom of thus exposing solvent areas of India to depletion to supply the necessities of the insolvent; and that courage is possessed in full measure by Mr. R. Carstairs of the Indian Civil Service, who deals with the question very suggestively in the July number of the *Asiatic Quarterly*. Startled by the unheard of numbers on the relief works in 1900 which exceeds the record year of 1897, he asks, How far can this go on? Can it be checked? The answer is that no limit can be assigned to the possible extension of famine in area and intensity, and the recurrence of famine is to be accepted as a decree of fate and no effectual checks can be applied. By analysing the present system of State relief under which the Government virtuously declines to interfere with the natural course of trade or regulate prices, it becomes at once apparent that quite unconsciously the State does both. Native opinion—and for that matter the opinion of most Continental nations—is by no means averse to resort under given circumstances to prohibition of exports or the regulation of prices. Granting however that such liberal devices fly in the face of the political economists, let us see how the Government, quite in absence of mind, interferes with the orderly operations of the market and upsets the market rates in half India when famine is on hand. In former days when a Province—like Orissa for instance—suffered from famine, two millions of people might die from want of food-grains. But the rest of India was in no way affected. Prices remained normal and the population lived in plenty. The Government policy has altered all that, and quite rightly, in so far as an isolated province like Orissa was concerned. Now the famine area has been made accessible to the grain of the rest of India by protective railways, and the Government expenditure on relief works and in the famine camps provides the money to pay for it and at an enhanced price, the profit is so great that the dealers transfer grain from the well-to-do provinces to the famine area, and it often happens that prices rise on the former beyond those prevailing in the latter. The pinch of scarcity is felt by populations hundreds of miles from famine areas. Mr. Carstairs proceeds to examine the effects of the Government policy on the condition of the country at large and he does not find any reason to be reassured as to the future. This critic does not believe in the poverty of India. He holds that India is a country of vast wealth and that a great deal too much of that wealth goes in feeding her vast population from hand to mouth. For rural India grain is not only the staple food but the universal currency in which the cultivator pays his debts (except to the Government which wants cash), his wages, and all his obligations. When the crop fails he is not only deprived of food, but of his circulating medium. There is collapse. Most of the grain in good years goes into the hands of the dealers; they possess most of the food and of the currency—in the grain of agricultural India. When famine comes the Government send into the famine area crores of silver rupees, the coin of commercial and industrial India. It creates an enormous and artificial demand for the grain in the neighbouring areas undertaking to pay any price the market may choose to ask on account of any number who pass the tests and come upon the relief works.

The price of grain received in rupees during famine is three and four times higher than in ordinary years. Populations in the otherwise unaffected provinces have to bear the burden of scarcity and enhanced prices, towards which the Government makes no contribution. In addition the solvent provinces have to provide through taxation for the largest expenditure in the insolvent areas. They are being levelled down to the condition of the latter. The remedy suggested is (1) the grouping of the villages in famine areas, so as to bring home to them that the improvidence and waste of one injures all and inculcates the necessity of exercising prudence and self-control. The lesson should be emphasised (2) by the imposition of a tax to re-coup the expenditures which the State incurred to succour them during the last famine. If they could not the impecunious villages should be urged to migrate to other settlements and seek a living elsewhere. This would discourage the over-population now regarded as a matter of no consequence; if there be no fund the sowcar will find it. If it be said that a heavy and even harsh taxation to recover the Government outlay might tend to still further impoverish the area, then there is no reason why the whole of the tax should not be expended in the locality and even supplemented by a Government grant to make roads and impound waters that now run to waste. Many cultivators do this of themselves; but many gamble on the rainfall and trust to luck. The Government being dragged into their private affairs has a right to insist on the substitution for reckless gambling of prudent business methods. There are other means by which the Sirkar could help to save people from their own improvidence but we must for the present rest here, having called attention to Mr. Carstairs' remarkable analysis of the famine policy as it now works.

AFTER some delay the new underground railway, which runs from the Bank of England and Shepherd's Bush, was opened the other day by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Twenty-four trains per hour will run each way, by Newgate Street, the British Museum, Oxford Circus, Bond Street, Marble Arch, Notting Hill, and Holland Park, in twenty-five minutes. The motive power is generated at the suburban terminus and is conveyed to the trains by a flat central rail, as is the case on the Liverpool Overhead Railway. Shepherd's Bush was considered to be quite out of the world, but it is now as near as any other suburb and twopence will cover the whole distance. To travel from Shepherd's Bush or Holland Park to the Bank is quite a Sabbath Day's journey by any other means of locomotion and we imagine the company which has laid down the new line, will reap good dividends. The line which is called the Central London Railway has been under construction since 1896, and has been made under the auspices of a company with a capital of £2,850,000, and powers for raising an additional capital of £950,000. The estimated cost of the railway, which was originally intended to have been made beyond the Bank of England, to a terminus in Liverpool-street, a distance of six and a half miles, was put at about £500,000 per mile, so that the estimated total of construction and equipment came to £3,250,000. Engineering difficulties, and particularly electrical problems, caused a much greater expenditure, although the terminus halts at the Bank, and the outlay has, in fact, come to little short of four millions sterling. This of course is an enormously heavy sum, for so short a line, but it must be remembered that the line like the Metropolitan runs for the most part under-ground and the cost of excavation can seldom be anticipated more than approximately. Then again the promoters had to withstand the opposition, by counsel, before a Parliamentary Committee of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, of the omnibus companies, afraid that their business would be seriously interfered with, the shop-keepers who imagined their trade would suffer, to say nothing of the Metropolitan and District Railways who were anxious to keep out of the field a possible future opponent. Then the discovery of three-hundred yards of marsh-land near the Davies-street station added to the difficulties so that it is easy to see how the estimates were exceeded. But a start has now been made and pursuing their policy of one class one fare the company will soon earn a dividend for its shareholders.

THE British Committee sent to Switzerland some time ago to investigate the conditions under which rifle clubs are conducted in that country and the different systems of safety or protected ranges in use there collected the information and formulated it in a private report to the War Office. It is not therefore likely to be made public. But Mr. Humphrey, the old University shot and coach, now a member of the National Rifle Association, has as one of the Committee given to the Rifle Association a summary of the Committee's conclusions and in view of the encouragement given to the formation of rifle clubs by the Premier, they are likely to prove useful. The Swiss rifle clubs have a close connection with the military system of the country, and owe their prosperity mainly to such connection. They have, remarks Mr. Humphrey, the prestige of ancient tradition, the history of some of them going back more than four centuries, and some are possessed of considerable wealth. Every Swiss must learn to bear arms and every member of the "elite," the "landwehr" and the armed "landsturm" is obliged annually to perform a rifle practice similar to our "class-firing," consisting of from 30 to 40 rounds, which he may do in any shooting club under strictly regulation conditions. Having done this, he is exempted from a musketry course, lasting three days, which he would otherwise be required to undergo. The Government supplies the clubs with ammunition for private practice at three-fourths of the cost price. Every member of the "elite," the "landwehr" and of the armed "landsturm" keeps his rifle at his home subject to periodic inspection, and can use it for practice as much as he chooses. Provision is made for the representation of the military authorities on the committees of the recognised clubs, and every such club must admit an inspecting officer to its range at any time at which rifle practice is proceeding. Here we have a scheme on which, with modifications, clubs could be formed either in England or in India which would serve the purpose Lord Salisbury has in view. In Switzerland each parish is bound to furnish a range but as a rule nature steps in supplying a mountain or a forest in which the members can fire to their heart's content. Moreover rifle-shooting has become so popular that few land-owners raise any objection to the establishment of a range on their property. We imagine as little difficulty is likely to be experienced in England, especially if immediate steps be taken while the British Public is still alive with military ardour and awake to the necessity of discovering the means of escaping conscription. "Let every man learn to bear arms," said Lord Salisbury, and Switzerland shows how this way is possible.

LORD BRASSEY who has just returned to England from Australia, in his yacht Sunbeam, has been interviewed on all manner of possible and impossible subjects. But on two of the former his opinion is doubtless of great value. The first of these had to do with the subject of Imperial Federation, the first practical step which has been taken in the federation of the Australian Colonies. If it have no other good result his lordship thinks that the South African war will have done much towards bringing about the realisation of the dream of federation. The Colonial ambition to have a voice in the counsels of the Empire has been quickened by recent events, and is, indeed, justified by the splendid services and the sacrifices which the Colonies have rendered and made in the African campaigns. An excellent illustration of the attitude of the Colonial mind towards the Mother Country is afforded, said Lord Brassey, by Australia's reception of the Chamberlain amendment to the Commonwealth Bill. Then on the point of Australia's attitude in regard to the crisis in China, Lord Brassey assured his interviewer that Australia will be as ready to co-operate with the Mother Country in China as in South Africa? The China question was a colonial one as well as an international one. Chinese immigrants are pouring into the British Colonies; Singapore swarms with them; so there is a risk, says Lord Brassey, that "unrest in the Chinese Empire" may extend to some of the British possessions. But in this Chinese question "the Englands of the Southern Cross" are no more Jingoistic than old England of the North Sea. Says Lord Brassey, "the feeling in Australia, as in England, is strong for the Open Door. Equal facilities for the Foreign Powers in an independent China is all that Australia desires." And Australia cherishes the hope that the Chinese crisis may be surmounted by friendly co-operation among the Powers. "I am delighted," said Lord Brassey, "that we are not taking separate action, but that the British Government is associated with the civilized States. International rivalry and jealousy should have no place in this matter. The interests at stake are not the interests of this or that State, but the common interests of civilization."

IN view of the recent impetus given to promotion in the British Army by augmentation of forces and other causes, the Government of India have now under consideration the question of the possibility of accelerating promotion in the case of the Officers of the Indian Staff Corps.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee and a special jury concluded the trial of Rowjee Narayen Parulekar and Vishnu Narayen Parulekar, brothers, on charges of having, in December 1897, while employed as servants of the Deccan Banking Corporation, Limited, wilfully and unlawfully abetted the making of certain false entries in the fair cash book of amounts alleged to have been received from bogus depositors, aggregating Rs. 2,43,000; and also committing a similar offence in respect of sums aggregating Rs. 2,10,000, alleged to have been advanced to various persons on loan. The jury unanimously found the prisoners guilty, and they were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year each. The other charges against them were withdrawn. The third prisoner was, at the suggestion of the Advocate General, acquitted and discharged.

IT is notified that the Inspector General of Police, Poona, is to be added to the list of Gentlemen entitled to the Private entree at Government House and at the Governor's Levees.

A TELEGRAM received at Bangalore announces a boating fatality in Coorg, resulting in the death of three European planters, Messrs. Careytelwes, Tralawny, and Gabbet. It appears that they were crossing the river in a ferry boat which capsized owing to the violent current and all three were drowned. A person who knows the stream well says it is most dangerous in the monsoons.

MAILS from the Punjab, having missed connection, were not received in Bombay yesterday.

THE latest reports from Kabul show that the cholera there has somewhat abated.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR G. MORTON, commanding the Lahore District, has arrived in Simla on short leave.

SIR W. HILLIER'S appointment is that of Chief Political Officer to General Gaselee, the Indian system being followed in this instance.

THE deaths from cholera among the Kohat garrison were eight on the 14th instant and six on the 15th instant. There have been in all 349 cases with 141 deaths.

THE heavy continuous rain in the Simla hills from Friday to Monday caused a landslip on the cart-road, the English mails being consequently delayed in delivery.

THE Government of India has sanctioned an additional grant of a quarter of a lakh of rupees to the Mandalay Cantonment Fund during the current year for the construction of Police buildings.

A FIELD Survey party under the command of Captain Kenny Tailyour will be sent to China. This officer was recently in charge of a party with the Burma-China Delimitation Commission.

SOME fifteen hundred bullocks for the siege train for China, now being formed at the Cape, will be sent from India. This will provide a liberal margin for casualties during the voyage and on arrival.

AN application in respect of the undermentioned invention has been filed by Royapuram Chinthatri Dyrianatha Modelliar, an overseer in the Public Works Department, stationed at Betamcherla, Kurnool District:—A composition of matter termed "Vulcanite Cement."

THE "Times of Burma" states that recently the drivers throughout the Burma Railway, Europeans and natives alike, were ready to go out on strike, owing to some new rules being about to come into force, which involved a reduction of the pay of almost all the hands to a minimum.

AT Cawnpore a young man, named Kunta, when called on by the police to go before the City Kotwal ran amok with a large knife inflicting injuries, in some cases serious, on about twenty-five people before being overpowered, this operation being so difficult that he lies in hospital in precarious condition.

CHOLERA has now appeared in the 11th Battery, R. F. A. at Mian-Mir. Owing to this outbreak the wing of the Royal Inniskillings will be moved to Umballa, so that in the event of the regiment being required to go to China it may escape infection. A wing of the Bedfords from Thobba will replace the Inniskillings at Mian-Mir.

THE Government of India have taken up in earnest the question of the Madras Native Army. A committee of officers in the Madras Command is to assemble in order to enquire into the present system of recruiting, with a view to ascertaining how many battalions can be kept up from the indigenous races in the Presidency, and what should be the constitution of the remaining infantry regiments.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Rajah Sir S. Ramasawmy Moodelliar, Kt., C.I.E., and Ranee Lady Ramasawmy Moodelliar, who recently attended, on invitation, the marriage of H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore, have received "khillats" from H. H. the Maharanee Regent. These include a very valuable ring set with brilliants, costly saris, and a number of lace and Cashmere shawls. The Rajah's son has also received some presents.

IT is still uncertain when the 43rd and 44th Gurkha Rifles will be transferred from Assam to Himalyan stations, but with the drain on the Punjab and Bengal armies for China this step should certainly be taken at the earliest possible moment. Meanwhile the 42nd Gurkha Rifles at Abbottabad have been provisionally linked with the six Gurkha battalions in the Punjab Command, pending the ultimate transfer of the 43rd and 44th.

A COMMITTEE is now sitting at Simla to discuss and formulate certain proposals on matters connected with the conditions of service of the Royal Engineer Officers in India. The members are Major-General Turner, Director-General Military Works (President); Majors Abbott, Bond, Tanner and Bythell, R. E. The Committee will consider a proposal from the Secretary of State to abandon the system of continuous service for Royal Engineers in India, but at the same time to preserve sufficient inducements to officers of the corps to prolong their Indian service. The Committee will also consider the question of leave rules.

THE Brigades of the 2nd Division of the China Expeditionary Force will be as follows:—3rd Brigade: 2nd Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 1st Battalion, Black Watch, 6th Jats, and another Native Infantry Regiment. 4th Brigade: 1st Battalion, Scottish Rifles, 1st Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry, 20th Punjab Infantry, and another Native Infantry Regiment. The 34th Pioneers, Umballa, have been nominated as Divisional Infantry. The 45th Field Battery will join the 1st Division to complete its Brigade Division of Royal Artillery, while the 48th and 52nd Batteries will form the Brigade Division of the 2nd Division.

THE negro problem still keeps to the front in America. One of the latest to tackle it is Mr. Sidney Lanier, who speaks of it as one of the most stupendous that have ever confronted any people:—"The advent of the negro into America and his enslavement was the beginning of our woes, and they have grown with every generation. There are within our borders about 7,000,000 black men. They constitute a menace to our civilisation, our social order, and our peace and prosperity. And yet they are human beings, endowed with souls, and in answer to the grave responsibility that rests upon us in our relation to them, we cannot say:—'I am not my brother's keeper.'"

HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB of Rampur has just forwarded to the governing body of the Aligarh College a sum of Rs. 25,000, being the first half of his donation to the Sir Syed Ahmed memorial fund, with an intimation that the rest will be paid at an early date. If other Mahomedan magnates had shown themselves more zealous about following His Highness' example of liberality, the development of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College into a Mahomedan University, which was the dream of Sir Syed Ahmed's later years, would be nearer accomplishment than it now is. The College authorities have sent their warmest acknowledgments to the Nawab, and also to the Minister and other officials of the State who have taken an active interest in the welfare of the institution.

THE Russian armoured cruiser Bayan has been launched at La Seyne, where she has been built by the Company of the Forges at Chantiers de la Mediterrannee. She is the only ship of her class in the new Russian programme, being smaller than the Rossia, and altogether distinct from the several protected cruisers which are in hand at various places. She displaces 7,800 tons, and is 445ft. long with 57ft. beam and about 21ft. draught. She will be protected by 7·7in. steel at the water line. Her armament will comprise two 8in. breech-loaders, and eight 6in. twenty 2·9in., and seven 1·8in. quick-firers. Engines of 16,500 horse power supplied by Belleville boilers, are to give a speed of twenty-one knots. Many Russian officers who were present at the launch, including Rear-Admiral Rimsky-Korsakof, Captain Rodionof, and the commanders of the Standart, Khrabry, and a Russian yacht which is at Toulon. The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin represented the Imperial Russian Family, and Admiral Fournier and all the chief naval, military, and civilian officials of Toulon were present.

A NEW Italian Ministry has been formed, and has been approved by the King. It is composed as follows:—Signor Saracco, Premier and Minister of the Interior; Marquis Visconti Venosta, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Signor Gianturco, Minister of Justice; Signor Rubini, Minister of the Treasury; Signor Chimirri, Finance; Signor Branca, Minister of Public Works; Signor Gallo, Minister of Public Instruction; General di San Martino, Minister of War; Vice-Admiral Morin, Minister of Marine; Signor Carcano, Minister of Agriculture; Signor Pascolato, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs. The first-named four are senators, the rest deputies. Personally, says the correspondent of the "Times," the new Ministers are worthy men, and all of unquestioned ability, though whether the allotment of portfolios is altogether felicitous is open to question. Politically, the Moderate Liberal elements predominate, the only representatives of the Right being the Marquis Visconti Venosta, Signor Rubini, and Signor Chimirri. Signor Carcano is a pronounced Zanardellian. Nothing is yet known of the manner in which Signor Saracco hopes to settle the question of the standing orders, but the selection of Signor Villa, member of the Liberal Opposition, for the presidency of the Chamber suggests a conciliatory attitude towards the Extreme Left.

THE French Chamber on June 21 resumed the discussion of the Bill on the defence of the ports. It agreed to M. Pelletan's counter-scheme, whereby larger sums would be allotted to Corsica, Algeria, and the mouth of the Rhone, so as to place France in a condition to resist attack from a Mediterranean fleet, but it rejected his proposal to strike out of the Bill the works at Cherbourg and Rochefort. The "Times" correspondent at Paris writes on June 26:—The importance to the Government of the support of the Socialist Party is so great that for many months the whole tactics of the Opposition have consisted in inventing some interpellation which would oblige the Socialists to vote against the Cabinet. This occasion they fancied they had found the other day in the deplorable incidents which occurred during the strike at Chalons. The majority of the party, however, saw the trap and refused to be caught. The sacrifice they made was, nevertheless, a very serious one, and they warned the Government that it must not expect such loyalty from them often. How much it cost them was shortly seen. The general committee of the party drew up a violent protest against the conduct of the Socialist members of the Chamber. A split seemed inevitable, and, as this might have the gravest consequences as regards the stability of the Cabinet, everybody has been watching this afternoon the deliberations of the group in question upon the declarations of the general committee. The meeting has been stormy. Finally, to avoid a rupture, the discussion was closed by the adoption of the order of the day pure and simple by 21 votes to 1. This, however, merely postponed the difficulty. The committee is at present under the tyrannical sway of M. Guesde, and is more than ever hostile to the presence in a "bourgeois" Ministry of a Socialist. It seems probable that a split will occur before long, and this will mean an utterly new situation for the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet."

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

CHINESE MILITARY PREPARATIONS AT CANTON.

THE BLACK FLAGS ON THE MOVE.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The Chinese are preparing a Military Camp behind the Bogue Forts at the mouth of the Canton River.

The Chief of the Chinese Black Flags (another secret society) is moving his troops.

He has been ordered to proceed overland to Peking.

[A Colombo telegram, dated July 15, contained the information given in the above telegram. It read :—"The Viceroy has ordered ten thousand Black Flags to march overland to Peking." The "Black Flags" came into prominence in 1873 when the French found it necessary to re-assert themselves in Tonkin. Garnier finding the Tonkinese unwilling to treat with him stormed their citadel and carried it by assault following up this event by the capture of other smaller fortresses. The Tonkinese sought the assistance of the "Black Flags," an organisation of a similar kind to the Kalaohin and Boxers, and these in large numbers, led by Liu Yung-fu were soon upon the scene of action. They re-took all the fortresses Garnier had captured and in a sortie from the citadel the French commander lost his life. Later they swarmed round the walls at Hanoi and the French commanders had as much to do to punish the Black Flags as to establish themselves at Tonkin. In 1885 the Black Flags were again to the fore and together with the Yunnan braves gave endless trouble to the French before Sir Robert Hart succeeded in negociating a peace between the two countries by virtue of which France retained possession of Tonkin and evacuated Formosa, France then spending eighty million francs on the improvement of the roads in South China.]

SAFETY OF LEGATIONS DISCREDITED.

LONDON, JULY 18.

Yesterday evening's telegram of Chinese Ministers regarding the safety of the Legations in Peking is little credited.

THE "TIMES" URGES PREPARATIONS TO DEFEND HONGKONG.

The "Times" urges the Government not to lose a moment in seriously preparing the defences of Hongkong and Shanghai, the protection of which places should be our first object, though we must also play our part at Peking.

THE BLACK FLAG MOVEMENT.

The movement of the Black Flags is regarded as betokening serious danger to the Yangtse region.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

MINISTERS AT PEKING REPORTED SAFE.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The Chinese Ministers in London and Washington have transmitted a despatch declaring that the Foreign Ministers at Peking were safe on the 9th instant, and requesting the Powers not to destroy Tientsin.

LI-HUNG-CHANG.

Li-Hung-Chang has been appointed Viceroy of Chih-li.

RUSSIAN TERRITORY ATTACKED BY THE CHINESE.

On the 14th inst., 4,000 Chinese attacked Blagowestchensk, which is situated in the Russian territory to the east of Helung Kiang in Manchuria.

THE BELLEVILLE BOILERS.

Mr. Goschen has agreed to appoint a Committee composed of practical marine engineers to inquire into the question of Belleville boilers.

CHINESE WAR PREPARATIONS.

The Chinese are gradually and steadily conveying quantities of munitions to the Wusung forts.

CHINESE ACTION AGAINST RUSSIA.

The Chinese attack on Blagovestchensk was entirely unexpected and has produced an intense sensation at St. Petersburg.

The Chinese simultaneously stopped Russian steamers ascending the Amur River and have erected batteries along the River.

BALLOON SECTION ASKED FOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

A balloon section has been asked for from Home to accompany the China Force.

Captain Elliott Lockhart, Corps of Guides, accompanies the China Force as the "Times" correspondent.

Fifty men of the 9th Madras Infantry, stationed at Colombo, have volunteered for service in China, and their offer has been accepted. They will leave shortly by the R. I. M. steamer Clive, which is expected from Bombay with the 3rd Madras Light Infantry, on their way to China. The men of the 9th will be drafted into the 3rd P. L. I. They have all seen active service and have all got the Afghanistan Medal.

The British officials who where in Peking on the 22nd ultimo included Sir Claude Macdonald the Minister (who had Lady Macdonald with him) Mr. H. G. N. Dering, son of H. M. Minister at Mexico; Mr. Clive Bigham, son of Mr. Justice Bigham, Hon. Attache; Mr. Henry Cockburn, C.B.; Chinese Secretary to the Legation; Dr. Wordsworth Poole, C.M.G., a celebrated surgeon, and twenty student interpreters, who were being trained in the language and diplomatic work for Consulships. In the Customs Department were Sir R. Hart, K.C.M.G., and about twelve British employees. There were also many British unofficial personages in Peking. Lieutenant-Colonel Browne, the Military Attache, and Mr. Bax Ironside, the Secretary of the Legations, are both in England on leave of absence.

When the Cavalry Brigade has gone to China, India will have upwards of 22,000 fighting men in the service of Great Britain abroad; namely 7,000 British troops in South Africa, two Native Regiments in Ceylon, one in Mauritius and one in Singapore, also upwards of 12,000 men in China. The cost is, of course, enormous. The initial expense of sending the first China contingent, without including the Cavalry Brigade, has been close upon a million sterling. A similar sum will be requisite for bringing it back, while its keep at the front, in a country where every scrap of fodder has to be imported, will mount rapidly. However short, therefore, the campaign may prove, from three to four millions sterling is the very lowest sum it is likely to cost. This does not, of course, concern India, for the Home Government bears the whole of the burden. Indeed, the Indian revenues will benefit to the extent of saving the upkeep of the regiments during the time they are away. It means, however, that a very large indemnity will have to be paid by China to make up.

MR. PRITCHARD MORGAN RECEIVES A TELEGRAM.

HOPING AGAINST HOPE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following cablegram, dated London, June 17 :—

The harrowing doubt as to the fate of the Foreign Legations at Peking is not yet quite dispelled, the Chinese official confirmation to the contrary notwithstanding.

Fresh hope of the safety of the unfortunate Europeans who were interned at Peking has been given by the cable which Mr. Pritchard Morgan, M.P., has just received from a source on which he relies. It states positively that the British Legation was standing on the 9th inst., and the inmates were making a desperate resistance.

The general opinion in London, however, is that this is hoping against hope, although the people at the Chinese Embassy favour the view that no massacre has taken place.

After the repulse on the 13th, the Allies made active preparations for another attack on the native city at Tien-tsin, and at dawn on the 14th a general assault was made. After some desperate fighting, the city was stormed and captured, the Chinese flying in all directions. The Allies have suffered considerably in taking Tien-tsin, the casualties during the three days' fighting numbering 800.

[The Tien-tsin of to-day is the result of nearly half a century of enterprise and unceasing activity on the part of British and other merchants, who despite the many difficulties in the way— not by any means the least is the bar at the mouth of the Peiho, which prevents any but shallow-bottomed boats from entering the river—have won for the port a place next in commercial rank to Shanghai, Canton, and Kaulun. Tientsin 27 miles from Taku, was opened to foreign trade on the 24th of October, 1860, The foreign quarter is particularly favoured in being completely separated from the Chinese town, with its filth and evil odours, and has gradually assumed the appearance of a Western town, the rigours of the winter having made necessary in the building of the houses a heavier weight of material than is found, for instance, at Hong Kong or Shanghai. The streets are broad and cleanly kept, and the settlement has of course, its own municipal council and police, and its affairs are administered in all respects like those of an English borough. During the last fifteen years Tientsin has advanced by leaps and bounds, and progress has, perhaps, made itself more evident here than anywhere else in the Far East. In 1887 the total value of imports and exports was 32,724,499 Haikwan taels (say, £4,675,000). In ten years it had increased 99 per cent. A very large proportion of the cargo arriving and leaving is carried by British vessels, specially built for the trade, owing to the difficulty above referred to. The Germans, however, here, as elsewhere, have made great strides forward of late years. In 1882 the Fatherland was represented by only two firms. Now there are twenty-four or twenty-five, in which Germans are exclusively or partially interested. Tientsin is a city in the Asiatic, and not in the American, sense. Its population, estimated at a million souls, is probably equal to that of Peking itself, and is nearly double that of Manchester or Liverpool. Here is the seat of Government of the Province of Chili. The streets teem with life, yamen-runners, and coolies, and beggars, dirty and malodorous, helping to make a scene which is in unpleasant contrast to the foreign quarter two miles away. The railway station—which, by the way was being held by the Russian troops a few days ago—is in the native town, which is reached from the European settlement by a wooden pontoon bridge across the river. It is here that the railway from Shan-hai-kwan joins that from Tongku to Peking.]

DEPARTURE OF THE 2ND INFANTRY BRIGADE STAFF FROM BOMBAY.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer Chusan, Captain C.D. Bennett, sailed yesterday for China with the China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the 2nd Infantry Brigade Staff, and other passengers on board. On the arrival of Brigadier-General O. M. Creagh, at the Victoria Dock No. 5, he was presented with a bouquet by Shawaksha Cowasjee Adenwalla. Prior to embarking General Creagh and staff were photographed by Raja Deen Dayal. General F. Ventris, Commanding Bombay District; Colonel W. H. Riddell, Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel Cahusac, Commanding 21st Bombay Infantry; Captain Goodridge, R. N., Director, Royal Indian Marine; Col. Blennerhasset, Principal Medical Officer; Captain Vincent and Captain Broome, of the District Staff; and Major Ogilvie, Ordnance Officer were present at the Docks to witness the departure of General Creagh and staff.

The s. s. Upada, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday, entered the Prince's Dock and has taken up her berth at "F" shed, where the cargo is rapidly being discharged. Meanwhile the fittings are being sent on board. She will enter the Merewether Dry Dock to-day, and the work of fitting her as a transport to carry the cavalry will commence. The work on board the Nurani and Nankin is fairly in progress. The Nurani sails for Calcutta on the 21st instant. The hospital-ship Carthage will probably sail on or about the 27th instant, when the work of fitting her is expected to be completed. Three more vessels are yet to arrive, namely, Ula, Lawada and Zamania, and may be expected to put in harbour before the 20th inst.

The transport Nankin will sail for Hongkong on the 21st instant, with No. 3 Cooly Corps, and C section No. 54, Native Field Hospital. Two special trains conveying the Cooly Corps and C section of No. 54 Hospital, from Jhansi, are timed to arrive at the jetty shed, Prince's Dock, at 5-40 and 6 a.m. respectively, on the 21st.

The following copy of telegram No. 3304 from the Principal Medical Officer, her Majesty's Forces in India, dated 16th July, to the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, and circulated to the General Officers Commanding of Districts, Bombay Command, under Bombay Command Medical Division No. 15-1785, dated Poona, 17th July, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned :—"Chief requests that roster Medical Officers, Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants for Active Service in Command and Districts be rigidly adhered to and under no circumstances is Volunteering permitted. In case an Officer or Subordinate is considered unfit proceed on Service on account of health or want ability when it comes to his turn the reason for his not being sent should be reported to this office. Senior Captain or Junior Major should suffice for British Regimental Units. Under no circumstances are I. M. S. Officers who have recently reverted to Military from Civil to be detailed for duty in Field and General Hospital until all those permanently in Military employ have been sent.

It is notified that the transport Nankin will sail for Hongkong on the 21st instant with No. 3. Cooly Corps and "C" Section No. 54 Native Field Hospital; and these units will be railed to Bombay for embarkation as follows :—Two special trains conveying the Cooly Corps and "C" Section of 54 Native Field Hospital are being run direct from Jhansi and are timed to arrive at the Jetty Shed, Prince's Dock, at 5-40 and 6 a.m. (local time) on the 21st instant.

REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, JULY 18.

In the House of Lords yesterday, the Marquis of Lansdowne, being asked if a military enquiry is contemplated by the Government in view of the experience in South Africa, assured the House that the Government will not spare any effort to profit by the lessons of the campaign.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

JULY 18.

Preparations for an advance against Macadrop under General Ian Hamilton are complete.

General Rundle was engaged all last Sunday near Ficksburg.

THE DUKE OF YORK.

H. R. H. the Duke of York has been gazetted Colonel of the Royal Fusiliers.—*Reuter.*

SHAH OF PERSIA IN RUSSIA.

The Shah of Persia has arrived at St. Petersburg.—*Reuter,*

GUARD FOR BOER PRISONERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

It is now decided not to send the East Yorkshires to Ceylon. The 2nd King's Royal Rifles will go there from South Africa instead, as guard for Boer prisoners.

THE MOHOL STATION DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 18.

Further details of the Mohol station dacoity state that Keshai, who is a notorious character, had for some time been under the surveillance of the railway police in the district where several robberies and dacoities had been committed. In consequence of these, the Malwandi District Police were making a search, when they came across the property connected with the Mohol station dacoity. Accused afterwards gave the names of the three accused who lived in Moglai country, at Dhanowria. A Jemadar belonging to the Nizam's police and the district chief constable arrested the others, who produced articles including a silver-box. The railway police despatched a party in search of the other dacoits.

THE TILATI COLLISION.

The three accused in connection with the Tilati Collision Case were placed before the magistrate and charges framed against them. The case is adjourned to the 23rd instant.

CHOLERA IN THE SHROPSHIRES.

Lieutenant Carrez, Shropshire Light Infantry, who was dangerously ill, died this afternoon, at Ghorpurie at 3 o'clock. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning.

Lieutenant Rundle is still bad but not very dangerous and Lieutenant Pinhey is now fairly progressing. The four officers are now believed to have been attacked with cholera. The B Company of this regiment, in which cholera broke out, is now under canvas.

OBITUARY.

SIMLA, JULY 18.

Mr. A. J. Grant, Deputy Commissioner, Bannu, died of cholera.

APPOINMENT.

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

Mr. Bosworth Smith, of the Punjab Commission, is posted on famine duty to Bombay.

DEATH OF K. B. KOTHAWALA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MEHSANA, JULY 18.

Khan Bahadur Ratanji N. Kothawala, late Jail Superintendent of Ahmedabad and one of the oldest inhabitants there, a member of the Parsee Matrimonial Court and Shethia of the Parsee Panchayat, has died suddenly from the effects of a fall, at Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

THE weekly meeting of the Mounted Sports took place yesterday evening on the Maidan, when the results of the events were as follows :—

I EVENT.—TENT-PEGGING—Individual—Over Hurdle.

HORSES.

Captain Paleologus	1
Mr F A Reddie	2

Ten competed.

PONIES.

Captain Paleologus	1
Lieutenant Courage, R N	2

Ten competed.

II EVENT.—MOUNTED INFANTRY RACE—Competitors had to ride and run 50 yards alternately. Course 400 yards.

Lieutenant P G Brown	1
Mr F J Rome	2
Mr Geddes	3

Six competed.

III EVENT.—PRE RAPHAELITE STAKES—(Ladies Nomination) Horses and Ponies. Competitors had to ride a given course to where lady stood by black board, dismount and draw on board an animal or an insect, the name of which was given to the competitor before starting. The lady had to guess the name of the thing drawn. Best drawing and shortest time to win. Syce allowed to hold horse.

Lieut Courage, R N, nominated by Miss Benn	1
Lieut Heyland, nominated by Miss Benn	2

Eight competed.

IV EVENT.—NOT-AT-HOME—In this competition ladies had to drop visiting cards in boxes fixed on poles at five different places on the Maidan.

Mrs Duff, 2 mins. 26 sec	1
Miss Benn, 2 mins, 36 sec.	2

V EVENT.—VICTORIA CROSS RACE.

Lieutenant P G Brown	1

Three competed.

VI EVENT.—PONY SCURRY.—Handicap for all ponies.

Mr Geddes	1
Mr F J Rome	2

THE King of Sweden, who has just left England after a prolonged stay, has carried away with him the most flattering and lasting impressions of the various members of our Royal Family. The following extracts, which "The Gem" has secured from his notebook, will be of interest. King Oscar, in mentioning her Majesty Queen Victoria, writes: "No wonder that the people of Great Britain love and deeply respect their Queen! As the King of Sweden, I am a happy and honoured man; but so highly and lovingly do I respect the Sovereign of England that I could come down from my position of King and serve happily, without any feelings of regret, the Queen of England as a British subject. Her Majesty by chance became a Queen—but not by chance has she gained the love and respect of all living monarchs, of all her people!"

OUR WARS AND OUR WOUNDED.

A LETTER from Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M. P., written at Capetown in April, appears in the *Times* of June 29, from which we take the following extract :—

The theory and practice of the Army Medical Department alike impose male nursing. It only needs a glance back at the normal staff (Letter V. in the *Times* of April 17), with its nine nurses and 78 ward orderlies, to understand this. Excluding India there are only 56 army nurses for England and the Colonies. Under this system the nurse does no nursing; she directs and superintends the nursing by the orderlies. The chief ward master, who is responsible for the whole hospital within the wards, supports the nurses by his authority.

Owing either to the growing pressure of public opinion, or the deficiency of the orderlies as the campaign extends, the allowance of nurses in these base hospitals has been materially increased. No. 1 General Hospital at Wynberg, with 630 beds, has now 39 nurses; but this large number is explained by this hospital having 120 officer-patients. Here, in No. 3, there are at present 19 nurses. It is a significant fact for our argument that this hospital started short of 38 orderlies, that number having been sent up with one of its medical officers to establish a stationary hospital at DeAar; 20 civil orderlies were taken on from St. John Ambulance Society; and to make up for the remaining shortage of 18 orderlies, as well as the inexperience of the 20 civilians, ten nurses have been added to the normal staff of nine—making 19 in all. Female nursing is welcomed at No. 3, and there are many enlightened officers of the R. A. M. C, who hold the same view; but the traditions and practice of that body are tinged with a strong prejudice against it. Certainly at the head-quarters of the department at home this prejudice remains; this was proved by the uncompromising rejection of a proper *quota* of nurses in the first offers of voluntary hospital assistance, in spite of the well-known opinion of Lord Wolseley, which is also said to be shared by Lord Roberts, in favour of female nursing.

A careful examination of the whole question, for which there is hardly space in these letters, has brought us to the conclusion that the absence or totally inadequate supply of female nursing laid down in the manual, is a glaring blot on our present army medical system. It is a violation of nature, for nursing—not superintendence only, but the actual handiwork of the process—is woman's work, not man's. It is an antediluvian prejudice, dating from the time when Mother Gamp ruled in the sick-room, and taking no account of the enormous development of scientific and efficient female nursing, which has been one of the brightest features in the domestic history of the last 30 years. Since the Crimea, in the days of the Gamp *regime* we have fought no war, where nurses were possible they can rarely go into savage countries. Even then Florence Nightingale taught us the lesson. She sowed the seed which was treasured and grew up in thousands of hearts, filling thoughtful minds and willing hands innumerable to prepare for the harvest of another great war time.

Fifty years later the day comes. Two hundred thousand British soldiers are facing wounds and sickness in a distant, but civilized country, a country in which none can say the sanctity of womanhood is not recognized. Where are the women? where are the nurses? A wretched hundred or two or three are here; while thousands—trained, skilled, willing, eager—are sitting at home wringing their hands, and all this for an antiquated tradition, an unnatural, blind, stupid prejudice of some fusty "department," which the War Office ought to have knocked on the head at the outset of the war, with the medical profession and public opinion at its back.

The arguments against female nursing in the army in war time may be briefly stated with the natural answers to them. The premiss, more than once laid down in these letters, must be borne in mind that hospitals strategically safe afford the best, though not in a country like this the only field for female nursing. What harm came to Mr. Treves's four nurses at Colenso? De Aar, Orange River, Modder River, Naauwpoort, Bloemfontein, and many other advanced stations, where only a few nurses have been employed, all suggest the same question.

1. Soldiers prefer being nursed by orderlies, and do not like women about them when sick or wounded. Answer—Direct negative: simply not the case. A soldier is not a fool but a man. Any man who has been seriously ill knows the difference between a rough-hewn orderly with horny hands and creaking boots, smelling of tobacco and other things, moving about his bed, tending him with a man's touch, and the real ministering angel, the female nurse. It is not the poor orderly's fault, he does his best; but he is built that way.

2. There is no place for women to live in a hospital camp. Answer—Nonsense; make a place. It has been done over and over again, as in No. 3, with perfect comfort and propriety. "Fine Ladies" nominally have gladly submitted to this stupendous difficulty.

3. Half the patients in a military hospital are convalescent, sitting about smoking and chatting, and a woman's presence or proximity interferes with their freedom and natural enjoyment of each other's society. Answer—If this is true, it is in the nature of a *petitio principii*, because it is another proof that these hospitals ought not to be occupied by convalescents. Moreover woman's presence invariably raises the whole tone of a hospital, its comfort, moral, manners, and everything else about it. Tommy has plenty of time for swear-talk—that is the suggestion, otherwise the argument has no meaning—when he is in barracks or on the march. Any one who used the argument to a group of Tommies that they cannot behave themselves in the presence of a nice woman, would be likely to come away with his features somewhat re-arranged.

4. Not all the cases in a military hospital are suited to female nursing. Answer—This is merely a question of classification and separation which ought to be done under any circumstances. It is just as easy as isolating enteric or scarlet fever cases.

5. The old Law, or what may be politely termed the sentimental difficulty "philandering." Answer—This is an argument somewhat difficult, not to answer, but to discuss. To be quite fair, there is something in it unless the nurses are carefully chosen and accompanied by a good matron. The whole nursing world will rise up in arms against the weakness of this answer. But what we have heard, we have heard. It is very little and very rare. There is no danger then in a male ward in a civil hospital, and that has not yet been found sufficient to expel female nursing from those institutions, and never will be. It really depends on the character and conduct of the woman. Once that is assured she is perfectly safe, and the argument falls to the ground. To say that it cannot be assured would be an unwarrantable insult to a large class of our meritorious, self-respecting, single-minded, virtuous English womanhood.

There is no need to further urge the argument on our side, but one should be set down which only knowledge makes obvious. If the department of nursing, almost more important than medical treatment in a campaign, which is always marked by a variety of fevers, is to be enlarged by civil aid in war time we can only turn to female nursing. It is there alone that practical experience lies. Even the St. John Ambulance orderlies, who deserve great credit and praise for their aptitude and devotion in this war, and for whom there is plenty of room at the front, where they would prefer to be, must necessarily start with nothing but theoretic training. They have never seen, much less handled, a patient. They learn quickly, but during the period of active probation—say a month or six weeks—the sick or wounded soldier is the *corpus vile* of the experiment.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

OUR Rajkote correspondent, writing on the 15th July, says :—At last the long-expected rain has made its appearance in certain parts of Kathiawar and Gujarat. It measured an inch and forty-nine cents in Rajkote, and a much larger quantity fell in Bhownuggur, Porebunder, Jamnagar, Jodya, Morvi, Chital, Kesode, Hatina, Malia, Palitana, etc. The sky yet continues to be cloudy, though the wind is very high. The telegraph wires were affected by rain and stormy weather and on Friday last none but the Rajkote-Dhrole telegraphic line was available for communication.

A NEPHEW of ex-President Steyn is the object of much polite curiosity at the Middle Temple. He is a student of that cosmopolitan inn, and some months ago he disappeared from the ken of his fellow-students. The other day he returned to resume the solemn duty of dining in hall. It is supposed that he has employed the interval in fighting under the banner of Uncle Steyn, but nobody is rude enough to question him, and his quiet, gentle manner would justify the idea that he had been visiting a maiden aunt. In any case, his re-appearance at the Middle Temple illustrates the fact that the Boer character, like the Anglo-Saxon, is highly practical.

THE BHATTIA COMMUNITY AND REFORMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my last letter I have taken the liberty of making a few suggestions regarding the marriages with the Hardwar girls. I hope they are being considered seriously by the shethias. Some of them have snuffed me out, and addressed me private letters on another subject, which I now make the topic of this letter. The two Cutchee Bhattia gentlemen who have for some years past gone to England, I believe for the purpose of qualifying themselves for the Bar, are shortly returning. The question will naturally arise whether or not, they are to be admitted into caste with or without performing penance. I for one would humbly beg of the shethias to require them to perform penance, prescribed by the Hindu Shastras, and admit them "at once" into caste. Let the England-returned gentlemen and the reformers be in no hurry to hold any sort of intercommunication of dining together till this is done. For any step taken without it will displease the orthodox conservatism of the Bhattias. The orthodox being numerically stronger there will be a split in the community, and the peace of many happy families will be sorrily disturbed. Disunion, ruptures and cliques will be the lamentable results. To guard against such an undesirable state of things it is absolutely necessary for the reformers to hasten slowly. They should give up the idea of reforming their caste in one generation. Rome was not built in a day. The Rishis have said "Shanai Puntha Shanai Grantha Shanai Parvatmastke."

I therefore advocate and advise a middle course for reasons of expediency. If the barrister Bhattia gentlemen coming back shortly from England refuse to perform penance or the reformers don't want to have it performed, the result will be equally sad. They will remain out-caste and bar the way for those who may be anxious like them to profit by going to England or other European countries.—Yours, &c.,

BHATTIA DEV.

Palanpur, July 16.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

MR. MULJI B. BARBHAYA presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall. There were also present:—Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Messrs. Hartley Kennedy, James MacDonald, G. Lund, Fazulbhoy Visram, S. D. Khote, K. N. Wadia, Drs. Ismail Jan Mahomed, N. N. Katrak, A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Municipal Secretary.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

Consideration was given to the report of the Health Officer for the 1st quarter of 1900.

Mr. MacDonald remarked that mortality from cholera was at present on the increase and he thought that in order to give timely aid to the poor the Divisional and Deputy Health Officers should be provided with cholera medicine. The same measure was adopted during the cholera epidemic of 1893, and it was the means of effecting a great deal of good. He suggested that a similar measure be now taken.

Dr. Viegas was in hearty accord with the suggestion made by Mr. MacDonald, and impressed upon the Committee the necessity of preventing the famine-stricken people coming to Bombay, who contributed to the mortality of the City to a considerable extent.

Dr. Ismail suggested that the charitable dispensary at Mandvi should be kept open the whole time instead of certain hours in the day.

The report was recorded.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The Committee considered a letter, dated the 16th instant, to the Municipal Secretary, from Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, L. V. Sc., L. M. and S., making certain statements and suggestions as to a supposed understanding between certain house-owners and certain members of the Corporation that in return for concessions obtained by the latter for the former from the Municipal Executive, the former are to record their votes for the latter at the next election; and drawing attention to the meddling of Municipal employes with the rate-payers for their votes, also requesting the Secretary to lay his letter before the Standing Committee and the Municipal Corporation "for whatever action they may be pleased to take in the matter for their own prestige."

Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram remarked that the letter did not deserve any notice at their hands.

Dr. Viegas was of opinion that as the letter had been addressed to the Secretary to be placed before the Standing Committee as well as the Corporation, that officer was bound to place it before both the bodies. He did not think the Standing Committee had the power to prevent the letter going to the Corporation.

Sir Bhalchandra: It was not incumbent upon the Committee to forward it to the Corporation.

Mr. Wadia remarked that whatever views might be held by other members on the subject, he was of opinion that Dr. Sukhia was not quite wrong in what he said. There were persistent rumours abroad that some of the Corporators were trying to influence voters with the assistance of Municipal employes. In former years it was found in many instances that Municipal subordinates were bringing pressure of some sort on the ratepayers, and this led Mr. Snow, their late Commissioner, to issue an order strictly prohibiting Municipal servants from taking any part in Municipal elections. He thought that steps should be taken by Mr. Harvey to rigidly enforce that order at the present time.

Dr. Viegas said it was undesirable that their officers should directly or indirectly influence Municipal voters. He was sure the Commissioner would take a serious view of the matter and punish those who were found guilty of such an offence.

Dr. Katrak moved that the letter be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Standing Committee that it be referred to the Commissioner for disposal.

Mr. Khote seconded the proposition.

Sir Bhalchandra moved an amendment for referring the letter to the Commissioner for disposal.

Mr. MacDonald seconded the amendment.

Dr. Viegas raised a point of order as to whether the Standing Committee could dispose of letters, which ought to be placed before the Corporation. He considered such a course *ultra vires* on the part of the Committee.

The Chairman ruled that it was quite competent for the Committee to deal with the letter in question in any manner they liked. Such an action on their part would not debar the Secretary from placing the letter before the Corporation.

Dr. Ismail observed that if they sent the letter to the Commissioner for disposal the Secretary would have nothing to place before the Corporation. (Laughter.)

On a division, the amendment was carried by the casting-vote of the Chairman.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. NORFOLK REGIMENT.

A MATCH between these players ensued on the Oval last evening, when the Gymkhana won by four goals to two. The winners played the same team as on Saturday, with the exception of Wimbush, whose place was taken by C. W. Francis, and his position in the field by Powell. After a quarter of an hour's play Powell scored, and immediately afterwards Innes Ker, with the aid of a fine run placed the ball in front of goal, but Powell kicked over. The Gymkhana had the best of the first half, but the whistle went before any other point was scored. In the second half Marshall put on an additional goal, shooting from a difficult position. Moore took a corner and placed the ball right in front of goal, and in the melee it rolled over the line, while just before time Ross added a penalty goal. The Norfolks also scored twice, but their second point should easily have been averted by Scott, the goal-keeper. The latter is very weak, and Francis did not show up to advantage as inside left. Marshall displayed improved form, and Powell at centre half did well. When he gets more used to the position he will improve on his shooting. Bromley was the best of the half-backs, and Ross and Moore put in a lot of good work, but neither played with their accustomed skill. Dredge was a tower of strength and Burnett, if not so powerful, is very safe. The Norfolk right wing was their best combination, and their weak spot was their half. The backs had a very busy time, and both did well under difficult circumstances.

THE DECCAN BANKING CORPORATION CASE.

THE ACCUSED CONVICTED.

YESTERDAY, at the adjourned Third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, Rawjee Narayen Parulekar and Vishnu Narayen Parulekar, brothers, were again charged before the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee and a special jury with having, in December, 1897, while employed as servants of the Deccan Banking and Agency Corporation, Limited, wilfully and unlawfully abetted the making of certain false entries in the fair cash book of amounts alleged to have been received from alleged depositors, aggregating Rs. 2,43,000 and also committing a similar offence in respect of sums aggregating Rs. 2,10,000 alleged to have been advanced to various persons on loan. Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac, with Mr. Strangman, instructed by Mr. Smith, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute; the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta appeared for the first accused; and Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Bhandarker appeared for the second accused, all being instructed by Mr. R. R. Desai.

The following gentlemen were called upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. Elias D. David, Foreman.

Mr. J. E. Gliddon.	Mr. A. C. Owen.
Mr. C. E. Paillimore.	Mr. Abdul Rahman Jitaker.
Mr. T. W. Lasham.	Mr. Narayen T. Vaidya.
Mr. Keshavdas Goculdas.	Mr. Hormusji D. Pudamji.

THE CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Hamilton resuming his address on behalf of accused No. 2, said that the entries supposing them to be false were merely a preparation to commit an offence, and a preparation to commit an offence was not an offence under the Penal Code.

The Judge: You contend that under section 477a it is necessary to show that a fraud has actually been committed. That is a point of law on which I shall have to direct the jury. I will tell you at once that my view at present is that an offence has been committed with the intention and purport of committing fraud. That is my view, and I shall so direct the jury unless you can show me that view is incorrect.

Mr. Hamilton: Quite so, my Lord. I shall return to that point hereafter.

Counsel having recapitulated the points of his address on the previous day referred to the evidence of Mr. Ferguson. In regard to that he observed that if the Deccan Bank were an English bank Mr. Ferguson's evidence would be valuable. But this was a native bank whose patriotic aim it was to introduce new industries among the people. As to the statement that large sums of money were usually paid by cheque, counsel said that cheques were practically unknown to native banks; they gave money and took money without using cheques. Not a single scintilla of evidence had been produced to show that before Raghunath joined the bank and began to keep the rough cash book that book was used for fraudulent purposes. How came it that after Raghunath was turned out of the bank that book was simply laid on the table for anybody to look at. Surely, if Vishnu knew, as he must have known if he was a conspirator, that this book contained incriminatory entries he would have torn it up. But he allowed it to lie there because he knew that the fair cash book contained the true transactions of the bank. Raghunath was dismissed because of complaints against him, and he at once went to a firm of respectable solicitors and got them to send a threatening letter to accused No. 2, peremptorily demanding the return of the promissory notes which he alleged he had been coerced into signing. The answer to that was a prompt denial of such a thing. What was the consequence of that? An ample apology by this man Raghunath. The statement that No. 2 swallowed Rs. 7,000 belonging to Raghunath was another fabrication, and from the fact that he was an accomplice, the jury could not believe his evidence. For two long years Raghunath, if his story were true, had it in his power to blow the whole concern, but the accused defied him and let him starve. Afterwards because he had married their sister, they gave him food and clothing, and sent him away to Rangoon. The whole case rested upon the structure built up by Ragunath, a man of the worst possible character, whom the jury could not believe. Were they to believe Raghunath or the books? The rule, hallowed by tradition, was that an accomplice shall not be believed unless he is corroborated by independent evidence. If the entries were really bogus, how was it that interest was paid? Even if they were bogus entries, the question was were they made with intent to defraud. To simply charge the accused with things that might or might not have happened was not good law.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: If my learned friend is laying down the law he is not quite correct.

The Judge: I have already told Mr. Hamilton that when he is referring to the law he should address me on the subject.

Mr. Hamilton in regard to the point of law contended that preparation merely, did not amount to an offence. It was distinct from an attempt. Preparation must be carried to that degree of progress so that one came nearly to accomplish his object.

The Judge: Under section 477a the offence is that of falsifying books with intent to defraud. The words are "shall wilfully and with intent to defraud falsify any book." If the book is falsified with intent to defraud, then the offence is complete. The explanation says that it is not necessary to specify that it was intended to defraud any particular individual or sum.

Mr. Hamilton: Quite so. I won't argue that point now, because my learned friend wants to take up that point himself. I want to call your Lordship's attention to section 511—an attempt to commit an offence.

The Judge: He is not charged with an attempt, but with the completion of an offence.

Mr. Hamilton: The whole thing is with intent to commit a fraud.

The Judge: He is not charged under section 511.

Mr. Hamilton: The charge is with intention to commit a fraud.

The Judge: That is not the charge.

Mr. Hamilton: Then if that is not the charge, I will not go further with it. In concluding his address to the jury, counsel said that at the time of the alleged offence accused No. 2 was a youth of 21, and he must have been mislead by the evil genius of Raghunath.

Mr. Mehta in opening his speech for the defence of No. 1, dealt with the legal points, contending that to come under the section there must have been a wilful intent to defraud. Intent to defraud must include the intention to deceive and the intention to injure. Many of them resorted to devices that might be called, and were, deception for the purpose of increasing their practice. Bob Sawyer told his friend in confidence that half the array of drawers in his surgery were empty and the other half would not open. Other medical men resorted to the device of having messengers to bring them out of church. Wicked people even said that members of the legal profession resorted to tricks of the same kind. These were deceptions, but they were harmless, and therefore not criminal, because there was no intention in them to injure anybody. Proceeding to deal in detail with the case for the prosecution, counsel stated that the articles of association of the Company were on the same lines as other articles of association. There were many directors of Companies in Bombay who held only the qualifying number of shares. In regard to the evidence of Raghunath Govind Samant it was admitted by the prosecution that he was an accomplice. Counsel for the prosecution expounded the law in regard to the evidence of an accomplice, but he did not go far enough. The evidence of an accomplice must be corroborated on material facts connecting each of the accused with the offence. It was admitted that Raghunath was a most unscrupulous person. On his own showing there could be no doubt that he was a man of the most questionable character. Counsel for the prosecution had held him up as a cool and unshaken witness. But it was a curious thing that on the second day he came with fever and, they were told, with a bubo. He was accommodated with a chair and of course in that position he was cool and collected. But the next day he came and sat in the Court quite well. As to his story about the Rs. 7,000 they had his letter a short time afterwards admitting that he owed Vishnu Rs. 300. In January he got a letter sent to accused No. 2 saying that he left the bank because he came to know of several frauds. But he knew of them in the previous November and was a willing tool. So that something must have taken place in the interval which estranged him from Vishnu. But in this letter there was no mention of accused No. 1. Was Raghunath's evidence corroborated in the way the law required? Counsel ventured to think that before he finished, he would succeed in showing that not only was it uncorroborated and improbable but contradicted in every material part by evidence called by the prosecution; that Raghunath was convicted of perjury out of his own mouth, and that he had not the slightest hesitation in giving false evidence, if he could thereby secure the conviction of the accused. He said that No. 2 received a letter from No. 1 telling him to make bogus entries. But that letter was not forthcoming; the only letter they had was the one in which No. 1 stated that No. 2 was incompetent to carry on the business of the Bombay branch. Did the jury think it likely that Raghunath would be set to work to make bogus entries in the presence of the other clerks? Counsel went on to point out that in the Police Court Raghunath gave evidence against B. T. Desai and stated that when he audited the accounts he knew the entries of Dabulkar and Fadke and Samant were false. If that was so, and they were in the books when Desai was in Bombay, they could not have been made at the instigation of No. 1 as Desai had left Bombay before No. 1 arrived from Madras. There was no corroboration of Raghunath's story so far as No. 1 was concerned, but absolute contradiction from other witnesses of the prosecution. He, therefore, urged that the verdict in regard to accused No. 1 should be a verdict of not guilty.

The Judge: Do you wish to say anything as to the

discrepancy between the rough cash book and the fair cash book ?

Mr. Mehta : I purposely did not refer to it because really it did not seem to affect the case of No. 1.

The Judge (to the Jury) : I think you had better have your tiffin first before I ask you to listen to me. (Laughter.)

The adjournment for lunch was then taken.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, on the resumption, said that before his Lordship summed up he would like to say a few words with reference to the law, because he was entirely at variance with his learned friends as to what they stated was the law. Mr. Mehta had pointed out that under section 477a it must be shown that, although the person was not named there was a general intent to defraud somebody. That, counsel thought, his Lordship would direct the jury was not the law. The section said that "if a person makes entries with intent to defraud," not with intent to defraud any person particularly. This section was almost an exact copy of the statute in England, 38 and 39 Victoria, the only difference being that instead of the word "concurs" in the English Act, the word "abets" had been substituted. Mr. Hamilton had put it that fraud includes wrongful gain or wrongful loss and he took it that Mr. Metha meant the same thing when he said that the intention to defraud meant an intention to deceive, coupled with the intention to injure. That counsel submitted was not the law. He quoted various authorities and submitted that intent to defraud simply meant an intention to deceive.

THE JUDGE'S SUMMING UP.

His Lordship, in his summing up to the jury, said the prisoners were charged with having wrongfully fabricated three entries in the fair cash book of the Deccan Bank. One of these entries was on the 20th December 1897, an entry of a deposit purported to have been made by Mrs. Parvati Raoji Malgaoker of Rs. 53,000. The other two entries were in the loan account, one of the 4th December purporting to be a loan to Dabalkar Ballaji of Rs. 65,000, and the other a loan on the 8th December of Rs. 2,000 to Krishnarao and Co., Bombay. The questions the jury had to determine were first, were these entries really made in the fair cash book as alleged ; were they made at the instance of No. 1 and 2 as alleged or at the instance of either of them. If they were made as alleged, were those entries intended to represent genuine transactions that took place, or were they merely false entries representing no genuine transaction at all. His Lordship was happy to say that having regard to the turn the case had taken and the way in which the learned counsel addressed the jury and having regard to the statements made by the two accused he could compress his remarks into very short compass indeed. The case had taken a long time because the prosecution could not at first know what the points were that the prisoners would rely on for their defence. If the prosecution had known, or his Lordship had known what those points would be the inquiry would have been very much shortened. The prisoners were charged under Section 477a, which required first that the persons charged should be a clerk or officer or servant employed or acting in that capacity, and secondly that there should be an intention to defraud and thirdly that the entries should have been made in some book. The learned counsel for the defence had argued that in this case section 477a did not apply because it had not been shown that any person was actually defrauded by reason of these three entries. He might at once say that he did not agree with that view. The jury would take the law from him and he considered that if the entries were made falsely, if they did not represent any genuine transacion and if the intention was to deceive some one,—no matter whom—then the offence under section 477a was complete. It was not necessary for the prosecution to prove or allege that any particular person was deceived. The further argument was raised that these entries could not possibly deceive any one because the shareholders could not be deceived nor could the public sustain any loss. That was going into the region of speculation. If the jury thought that the intention was to defraud and with that view to induce some one of the public to act in a way that he would not have acted but for these entries then under section 477a it would be the duty of jury to find the accused guilty. His Lordship proceeded to review the evidence and dealing with the case of No. 2 referred to his statement in Court. It was contended for the defence that the entries represented genuine transactions, but Parwatibai Raoji Mulgaokar had not been called. Why hadn't she been called if she had made a deposit of Rs. 53,000. In regard to Dabulkar Ballaji and Krishnarao and Co. no evidence had been called and what was more important in cross-examination there was no specific question by counsel for the defence as to the means and position of these individuals. The case against No. 1 was very much different from that against No. 2. In regard to the evidence of Raghunath it was unwise for a jury to convict the accused on the uncorroborated evidence of an accomplice. Raghunath had been called by all sorts of names. He had been called a liar, a perjurer, a deserter of his wife and various other things. But his Lordship did not think there had been anything said against the man that he did not deserve. (Laughter.) He was probably all that had been urged against him. According to his own statements he was certainly a forger ; certainly he was a liar, because the jury could not believe his story about the Rs. 7,000 which he said No. 2 had swallowed, and as to his desertion of his wife his Lordship did not know whether that was to his credit or discredit. Ragunath said he had been badly used ; and the prisoners said he deserted his wife. But according to his own evidence he was clearly an accomplice in these transactions and an accomplice of the most worthless character ; a man who was capable of writing a most threatening letter to the accused and of writing a most abject apology the next day. The jury could not accept his evidence without confirmation. He would go one step further in favour of No. 1 and say that the corroboration and confirmation must not be simply as regards the commission of the offence but it must be in regard to the employment of No. 2. They must have confirmation of his story that it was No. 1 who gave him instructions to make the entries. In regard to that, the alleged letter in which he stated that No. 1 gave the instructions was not forthcoming and there was no confirmation of the existence of any such letter in any of the books produced. As to the visit of No. 1 to the Bombay office, although there was confirmation of Raghunath as to his inspection of the books there was no confirmation of the point that he gave written instructions to make the entries. The prosecution however relied on probabilities. They said that No. 1 was a director of the bank, that he came to Bombay and inspected the books, and was a brother of No. 1 and therefore must have known of the entries. They also relied on the curious audit of the accounts at Madras by the ex-railway guard Burby. But a mere knowledge of these entries on the part of No. 1, subsequent to the entries having been fraudulently made in December, however reprehensible it might be in itself, would not entitle the jury to find a verdict of guilty against him under the present charge. Otherwise they might charge all the other directors also. (Laughter). In order to find a verdict of guilty against No. 1 the jury must come to the conclusion that he was a party to the fraudulent entries at the time they were made. But there was one other point and it was in regard to the appearance of the name of Parvatibai as a depositor of Rs. 53,000. It was for the jury to consider whether the appearance of that name that of his wife, did not lead to the conclusion that accused No. 1 was cognisant of the entries. In conclusion his Lordship observed that the case was one of extreme importance not only to the prisoners at the bar but to the general public.

THE VERDICT AND SENTENCE.

The jury retired to consider their verdict at 4-40 p.m. and on their return into Court at 5-30 p.m., the foreman announced that the jury were unanimous in finding both the accused guilty.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee, in passing sentence, told the prisoners they had been both unanimously found guilty by the jury after a patient and careful enquiry ; and he thought the verdict was in accordance with justice. It was a grave offence against the public : but his Lordship would bear in mind that no serious loss had been caused to any member of the public by the offence the prisoners had committed. In a city like Bombay, the public safety depended upon commercial morality and commercial integrity ; and the two accused, who were entrusted with public interests, acted dishonestly. His Lordship did not think he should be doing his duty as a Judge if he sentenced the accused to less than one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

The first accused : The real offender (Raghunath) has escaped scot-free. I still maintain that I am not guilty.

OTHER CHARGES.

His Lordship remarked to Mr. Rivett-Carnac that there were other charges against the accused, but he thought counsel would be content with the result and not proceed in the other cases.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac suggested the adjournment of the Sessions for a day in order to enable the Advocate General, in whose hands the matter lay to decide whether he would proceed with the other charges.

His Lordship : It is no use calling the jury again to-morrow if the case is not to be proceeded with.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, was sent for and in answer to his Lordship, stated it was not his intention to press the other charges against the prisoners.

His Lordship : Then as against No. 3.

Mr. Lang : I don't propose to proceed against him either. He is a very young man.

The two prisoners were informed that as regarded the other charges they were discharged ; but that the order did not amount to an acquittal.

The third prisoner was acquitted and discharged.

At the request of the foreman the special jury were practically exempted from service for a period of eighteen months.

The Court adjourned at 5-45 p.m., till 11 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUGAR BOUNTIES.

AUSTRALASIAN WOOL SUPPLY.

TRADE OF HAMBURG.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

THE Congress of Chambers of Commerce has declared in favour of the abolition of sugar bounties by international agreement, even at the cost of having to prohibit the importation of sugar from countries that continued to pay bounties. The Congress was brought to this conclusion by a series of arguments which taken together neutralised one another, but taken singly served at least to confuse the issue. One speaker thought it iniquitous that foreign countries should "determine the method of trade" between England and her colonies— a phrase which, if it means anything at all, implies that we must draw a ring-fence round the Empire and put heavy duties on all foreign goods that compete therein with English or colonial products. Another protested against our living on the charity of Europe in respect of sugar, while a third saw in the bounty system no charity but a deep-laid scheme to ruin our sugar-producing colonies and our sugar refiners at home. Yet another speaker, protesting that he wanted "honest" sugar, not cheaper sugar, declared that the abolition of the bounties would not raise prices, while it was also argued that but for the bounties the West Indian planters could compete with the beet sugar makers in our market. To make confusion worse confounded, a Liverpool delegate wanted the bounties removed, so that we might grow beet sugar in England, and thus intensify the competition from which the West Indian growers ask to be saved. The representatives of the Manchester and Southampton Chambers alone stated the problem in its true form and showed that the imposition of countervailing duties or prohibition would mean a return to Protection for the sole benefit of West Indian planters and British sugar refiners.

Fifteen months ago the Board of Customs was obliged to restrict the importation of duty-free samples of wine, in consequence of the wholesale way in which one of the largest of the political clubs here abused the privilege. Provided the bottles did not in the case of sparkling wine exceed one pint and in the case of still wine half a pint in contents, no objection was raised by the officials to the importation free of duty of any reasonable quantity by merchants, hotel-keepers, or other known purchasers ; but when it came to consignments of nearly a dozen cases in quick succession it was obviously time to draw the line. In March of last year the Board drew it at 20s. worth of duty—that is to say, as much as twenty gallons of claret and the weaker wines subject to duty, which was then 1s. per gallon, or eight gallons of the stronger wines, like port, or nearly seven gallons of champagne or other sparkling wine, would be admitted as samples free of toll, because the duty on them did not exceed 20s. The increased duties placed on wine fourteen months ago reduced these free quantities to sixteen gallons of light, or nearly seven gallons of heavy, or nearly six gallons of sparkling wine. It is quite obvious that these large quantities were meant to cover samples of a number of different brands, and that no trader of the club or hotel class who buys for retail purposes would require seventy bottles of one brand of champagne and nearly treble that number of bottles of one kind of claret as a "sample." The privilege of importing samples free of duty has now been wholly abolished.

A report on the state of the cotton industry in Alsace and Baden says that during the past three or four weeks the trade has been adversely affected by the uncertainty of the conditions as regards prices in the raw cotton markets. Confidence in the maintenance of prices has been much shaken, and hence consumers have manifested much reserve. The spinning mills are still satisfactory under contract for their production for the next few months, but new engagements of an important character have been rarely heard of recently, and the cotton cloth manufacturers are unwilling to commit themselves further until the probabilities as regards the growing American crop become more definite, as the current prices of cotton and yarns seem to them to be too high to allow them to safely cover more or less distant deliveries of woven goods. Spinners generally, when business is seriously proposed, seem more disposed to make slight concessions, equivalent to the decline in the raw material, in the prices of yarns. The offtake of grey cloths has contracted considerably during the past few weeks ; there is certainly nothing like the pressure for delivery which was observable during the first quarter of the year, though an absolute want of work cannot be reported, as all the looms continue fully employed. As regards printed and finished cotton goods, the demand for the time being leaves something to be desired ; there is no real lack of inquiry, but distributors hold back a good deal, being disposed to wait until the actual position and prospects of the markets become clearer before committing themselves freely for the autumn and winter trade. The wholesale distributors and the retailers, in view of the relatively high prices still quoted, are at present holding only small stocks, a fact which is said to promise, should the situation become clearer, a brisk autumn trade.

During the year 1899 trade between Hamburg and the United Kingdom experienced a considerable increase. As regarded the imports from the United Kingdom, the increase last year amounted to 8,957,195 cwts. in the volume and to £686,332 in the value, the large increase in the former having been due almost entirely to the more extensive importations of coal. It appears that there was an increase last year in the following articles imported from the United Kingdom:—(1) Coffee, cocoa, and fresh fruit, whilst the imports of tea, fresh vegetables, rum, and beer experienced a decrease; (2) coal, iron ore, sheet iron, cobalt and nickel ore, horsehair, bristles, train oil, palm oil, shoddy wool, woollen and part-woollen yarns, jute yarns and linnen yarns, whilst there was a falling off in chemical products, indigo, varnish, gold and silver ore, iron bars and plates, steel and steel plates, copper and yellow metal, tin, hides and skins, leather, tallow, cotton-seed and linseed oils, sheep's wool, cotton and cotton yarns, and jute ; (3) an increase in sacks, hats, straw manufactures, anchors and chains, superior iron manufactures, locomotive engines and sewing machines, and a falling off in silk and partly silk goods, woollen and part-woollen goods, cotton goods, linen goods, hosiery, indiarubber manufactures, paper, earthenware, rough iron goods, steel pens, machinery of various kinds, and miscellaneous goods. With regard to the export trade of Hamburg to the United Kingdom in 1899, both the volume and the value were greater than in 1898, the increase for 1899 having been 533,902 cwts. and £2,416,857. It is not altogether satisfactory to contemplate the figures showing increased shipments to the United Kingdom of woollen and part-woollen goods, cotton goods, hosiery, habedashery, furniture, indiarubber goods, gloves, paper, superior iron manufactures, sewing machines, pianos, and hardware, but there was last year a falling off in the exportations of linen goods, of superior wooden manufactures, of glass and china ware, of copper and brass manufactures, and of miscellaneous articles of industry to this country.

It is now becoming clearly apparent that the season of 1900-1 will behold a further shortage of the Australian wool supply, especially from Queensland and New South Wales, where portions of the inland pastoral districts are in a most deplorable condition in consequence of the long-continued absence of rain. In Queensland the losses of cattle and sheep have been extensive, and many pastoralists have been placed in a position of considerable difficulty by reason of the uncertainty of their future prospects. In New South Wales the outlook is also extremely dispiriting. In the Western districts upwards of twenty thousand sheep have been lost in a single season, and in many places they are kept alive only by felling trees and allowing them to feed on the leaves and tender branches. On more than one station the sheep have had to be sheared where they were found, being too weak to be mustered. A correspondent of one of the Sydney papers, describing a visit to the neighbourhood of Bourke, mentions meeting a great flock of sheep being driven to a place where they could get a little more food. "They were dying by scores. One place was absolutely a place of skulls. Round an excavation in a natural tank, about fifty square yards, there was a layer of bones marking the spot where hundreds of sheep had taken their last drink. They had been bogged and were too weak to get away, and so had dropped and died. . . . It was pitiful to see the mournful-looking creatures wearily tramping over the parched ground, searching for the food that was not to be found ; pitiful for the animals and for the people who owned them."

The same description applies to many other places, and even more harrowing scenes are reported from Queensland. The losses in New South Wales during the last few years are shown by the fact that at the close of last year there were in the colony only 36,213,514 sheep, against 41,241,004 in 1898 and 61,831,418 in 1891, being a loss of 5,027,490 in a single year and of 25,617,902 in eight years. Good rains are being reported over the greater portion of Australia, the most copious falls being in the coastal dairying districts, but in the remote pastoral country the situation is little changed. One result has been a rise in the prices of meat in the local market and a partial cessation of operations in numerous preserving and freezing establishments. In some places the pastoralists are endeavouring to improve their flocks, by confining their attention to the better classes of sheep, which, although considerably fewer in number, give a more remunerative return, and are more certain of sufficient pasturage. Overstocking has been at the bottom of the whole difficulty. In good seasons the country is made to carry the largest possible number of sheep, consequently when bad seasons arrive there is little or no reserve surplus of herbage. By limiting the number of sheep the pastoralists have a chance of lessening their risks. Should the practice become general, it is doubtful whether there will be any extensive increase in Australion wool production during the next few years, although there will be a continual improvement in the quality.

Although English capitalists supply the money for many foreign enterprises, they are not zealous in insisting on the employment of English materials on the works which are executed. For example, in Genoa large bonded warehouses are in course of construction, most of the money having been subscribed in England. However, according to the "Architect," among the materials used nothing comes from England. Italy supplies Portland cement from Casale Monferrato. Bricks and tiles come from Alessandria, cast iron columns from a foundry at Florence, cast-iron water pipes from Piombino, seven electric lifts from Milan, rolled steel (1000 tons) from Germany, electric light and power and nine electric cranes from Berlin, and the pile drivers were sent from Hamburg. The indifference to English materials and products is not satisfactory. Similar warehouses are being erected with the help of capital furnished by Germans, and we doubt whether in them there is a similar negation of German cement, iron, steel, &c. The first of the English blocks will cost about £225,000. The area covered by the buildings is 2 1-4 acres. They are erected on 9,585 piles driven 43 feet. The floor space is 347,769 square feet, storage space 3,907,427 cubic feet, while the buildings have a frontage of 600 yards. The contractor and sub-contractor are Italians.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Daily News" writes of a striking illustration of the disadvantage at which English manufacturers are placed there when having to compete with Germans. The English Embassy, he says, does not consider it within its province to support demands made by British subjects for large contracts with the Turkish Government. But the German Embassy and Government do. Armaments for eight ironclads now being refitted in Genoa for the Turks being required, the great German house of Krupps tendered to supply what was required for about £T750,000. The equally great British firm of Armstrongs offered to supply what was required for about £T600,000. The Special Commission named by the Sultan reported that the Armstrong guns were superior in every way for naval purposes. Admirals to whom, independently of the Commission, the matter was referred unanimously report in the same sense. As, however, Krupps are supported by the influence of the German Government and Embassy, the belief prevails that they will practically force the Turkish Government to reject the lower offer for the more valuable article.

ALLEGED GAMBLING IN A BILLIARD SALOON.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed hearing of the case, in which Superintendent Holdway charged about two dozen Hindus and Mahomedans with gambling in a billiard-saloon at Pydhowni. Mr. Yorke-Smith, acting Public Prosecutor, prosecuted ; while Mr. Young, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Spencer, pleader, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution having concluded Mr. Spencer applied that the Public Prosecutor might be called upon to produce those witnesses who had not been called.

The magistrate said he could not direct the Public Prosecutor to adopt any particular course. The proper course for Mr. Spencer to follow was that he should reserve what he had to say until the time came for him to address the court on the case.

Mr. Spencer said it would be but fair for the Public Prosecutor to tender all the witnesses for cross-examination.

His Worship said the Public Prosecutor was the best judge in the matter. It was hardly necessary, nay, it would cause delay, if the remaining police witnesses were called.

Mr. Spencer said his opinion was that witnesses must be produced, and he desired to address the court on the point.

The Magistrate : Under what section of the Criminal Procedure Code ?

Mr. Spencer said he was unable at that moment to lay his finger on any section, but he would refer to a case reported in the Indian Law Reports.

His Worship said he could not compel the Public Prosecutor to follow a particular course.

Mr. Spencer submitted that before giving his ruling on the point his Worship might hear what he had to say.

His Worship said he would not allow Mr. Spencer to enter into any detailed statement, as the case had already been disgracefully delayed.

Mr. Spencer said he failed to understand why such a remark should be addressed to him. He and his colleague were only doing their best for their clients.

His Worship said he did not address the remark individually to anyone, but he said it generally. Mr. Spencer might accept it, if it fitted him.

Mr. Spencer said he submitted with the greatest deference that as the Public Prosecutor had done nothing to merit the remark, it applied to the defence. He respectfully urged that it was very hard to be treated thus in open court. He had nothing furher to say on the subject.

The statements of the accused were then recorded and further hearing of the case was adjourned to Tuesday next.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB

THE fifth and sixth Competitions took place at Ghaut-Cooper on Wednesday morning. The weather was fine throughout the shoot, and very warm with a tricky wind, some very good scores were however made. At 700 yards Lance Sergeant Walmsley with the Martini Henry Rifle receiving 2 points and Sergeant Major Downing with the Martini-Henry Carbine receiving 5 points finished with a total of 27 each, being one short of a possible. At 800 yards Major English with a Lee Enfield Rifle also scored 27. The next shoot will take place on Saturday afternoon, the 28th instant, distances 200 and 300 yards. Members who intend to compete for the Aggregate Prizes and have not entered should do so at once, they will then have the opportunity of selection the best two shoots up the Range. Those who do not care to enter for the aggregate can still shoot in the Spoon Competitions.

The following are the scores :—

6TH COMPETITION 800—Yards.

	Score.
Major T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	27a
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Corpl M Veevers, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Sergeant W Fry, G I P Ry Volunteers	18
Sergt R W Pennington, Bo Vol Artillery	17
Gunner O M P Clyne, Bo Vol Artillery	16
Lce Sergt W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	13
Sergt F H English, Bo Vol Rifles	10

a—Handicapped 2 points winner of spoon.

5TH COMPETITION 700—Yards.

	Score.
Lce Sergt W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	27a
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	27
Major T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Sergeant W Fry, G I P Ry Volunteers	24
Corpl M Veevers, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Gunner O M P Clyne Bo Vol Artillery	20
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Sergt R W Pennington, Bo Vol Artillery	18
Sergt F H English, Bo Vol Rifles	16

a—Winner of spoon.

ALLEGED POLICE TORTURE.

ACQUITTAL OF ALL THE ACCUSED.

THE following judgment was yesterday evening delivered in the Police Torture Case which has occupied the Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Aston and four Assessors for the last eight or nine days :—

GROUNDS OF DECISION.

The five accused are charged with having on or about the 12th April last voluntarily caused hurt to one Dwarka Prasad in order to compel restoration of property. The accused No. 1 Delawar Khan, a Chief Constable, is charged with having committed a second similar offence at the same date and place, and also in respect of Dwarka Prasad.

I agree with the majority of the Assessors three out of four, that the evidence is unsatisfactory and the guilt of the accused is not proved. Dwarka Prasad, who is a military pensioner, once employed in the 2nd Bombay Lancers, found his way unannounced into the office of General Burnett about 2-15 p.m., on 12th April and asserted that the redness and swelling on his back and below his loins and a bleeding cut elsewhere were caused by the police before 8 a.m. that day, and that he had escaped from the Bolai Chowkey about 10-30 that day, when the police who had ill-treated him were asleep. It is not questioned that he had then the injuries described by Major-General Burnett, but the accused deny that they were inflicted before Dwarka Prasad left the that morning.

The case for the prosecution that these injuries were inflicted by the accused rests mainly upon Dwarka Prasad's own word, supported to a certain extent by his brother, Mahadin, and another man, Kushal, who do not profess to have seen the injuries inflicted, and have varied in their stories to such an extent as to cause grave distrust of their evidence.

To account for the interval which elapsed between 11 a. m. and 2-15 p. m. when he was seen by General Burnett, Dwarka Prasad says that he was making his way slowly and painfully and rested by the roadside near the Post Office and near St. Paul's Church and near the Napier Hotel, and lastly slept half an hour in the verandah of General Burnett's Office before he got in by the back way. It is highly improbable that a man, who, according to his story had just escaped from police custody and feared re-capture would have chosen the road side to halt for long periods, and it is unlikely that if he was in such a disabled condition as he describes and only able to crawl along, his condition would not have attracted notice.

One of the questions in dispute is whether Dwarka Prasad was in Police custody at all. On the 10th April his room in a chawl near the Railway Station (and also near the Police chowkey) was searched in an inquiry into the matter of a theft at the house of a Bhatya on the Bund Road. Dwarka Prasad and his brother Mahadin, and Khushal and two other men, Mahadoo and Jham, were evidently suspected by the Police and were taken to the Police Chowkey for inquires to be made.

The accused say that these persons were allowed to go away at nights, but were told to attend again in the morning and did come and go in this way. The first story told by Khushal corroborates this version. Jham and Mahadoo have not been put into the witness-box for the Crown, and it may therefore be inferred that they do not and will not support Dwarka Prasad's story that he was detained at night in custody.

Dwarka Prasad at one time said he had once had a meal at the chowkey between the 10th April ond 12th April. In this court he says that he had one drink of milk at home on 10th April and nothing else until, on the night of 12th April, he received unsolicited some food in the Sassoon Hospital. It is unlikely if he was kept in custody of the Police and starving as he says, that he would have shown such indifference to hunger on the 12th April ; and this part of the evidence confirms Khushal's earlier story that there was no enforced detention at night at the Chowkey. An examination of the stories of Mahadin and Khushal, as given on two previous occasions to Mr. Carvalho and their naratives in this court, will sufficiently show without further comment from me that they are worthless witnesses. But there is one point about the evidence of Dwarka Prasad's brother Mahadin which requires special notice. At one time he asserted exactly as Dwarka Prasad says he was treated except as to the cut and the hair-pulling. Yet though Mr. Carvalho saw him and heard his story on the 13th April he was unable to show a vestige of a mark anywhere to corroborate that story. This is somewhat significant. The reckless statements which he made in this court as to this matter are also significant. Now Dwarka Prasad's story is that on the 12th April, about 2 a.m., he was in the presence of his brother Mahadin, and of Khusal and Jham and Mahadoo questioned and threatened and roughly handled within a few paces of the cross roads near the Sassoon Hospital in the small patch of open ground between the Bolai Police Station and the Cross roads there, and that then he was taken to the verandah upstairs and treated as follows :—A cloth was placed about his wrists and a rope tied over the cloth. Then two of the accused lifted him up and accused No. 1 made fast the rope to a sloping beam and then he was beaten with a shoe till the rope broke from his weight, he being suspended by the rope tied to his wrists *behind his back*. After that another rope was brought and he was tied up as before and beaten as before. A string was tied by accused No. 2 to another part of his body and pulled and jerked and this caused a bleeding cut. When he became conscious after two hours he was lying on the ground and was then taken into Constable O'Gorman's room and was knocked against the wall and otherwise knocked about for several hours and his top-knot was pulled out by accused No. 2. At 9-30 he says all his tormentors had fallen asleep and he then at 10 or 11 escaped stealthily through the unfastened door of the room of Constable O'Gorman.

In his narative to General Burnet he said no word about Constable O'Gorman. In this Court he implicates all the five accused and also Constable O'Gorman and a Parsee Head Constable Dinshaw. Yet when he made his formal written complaint to Mr. Carvalho, before Mr. Carvalho had completed his departmental inquiry, Dwarka Prasad acting on legal advice made no complaint against Constable O'Gorman and Head Constable Dinshaw.

The account which Dwarka Prasad gives of his suspension casts, in my opinion, the gravest discredit upon his whole story. He was studiously vague when he was pressed to say in what position his head and body were when as he says he was suspended with his arms tied behind his back and his full weight on his wrists thus tied to gether. The medical evidence is that such a suspension would probably have caused dislocation. I would not have been surprised if Doctor Subnis had said dislocation or fracture. It is at any rate inconceivable that such suspension could have been unattended with excruciating pain (even if possible without fracture or dislocation) ; yet it is indisputable that Dwarka Prasad said nothing to Doctor Subnis to indicate that he had endured any such pain, and it was pretended by him at this trial that he could endure a prolonged suspension by his wrists tied behind his back because fifteen years ago, he went through a three months' gymnastic course. As to the hair pulling, Dr. Subnis says that there was no redness or indication of irritation at the spot on the scalp when he saw it on the 12th April.

As to the bleading cut, Dr. Subnis says it could have been self-inflicted with a blunt knife.

If a cloth was tied about the man's wrists that would presumably be to prevent a mark of injury remaining. There is some inconsistency between such alleged conduct and the alleged conduct which caused a bleeding wound. There is no indication from first to last why Dwarka Prasad could not have been secured in a room and the door bolted if he had a bleeding wound which the police would not wish seen, and there is a further strong improbability in the story that a number of police officers kept awake "all night" to torture a prisoner and then by their conduct afforded him unnecessary facilities to escape.

This complaint of torture is not the only accusation he makes against some of the accused. He says that on 10th April some of the accused introduced a pistol into his room in order to get him unjustly convicted. The evidence adduced in this case shows that this is a false accusation made by Dwarka Prasad, and he has in fact already been convicted in respect of his possession of that pistol. Two witnesses were called by the prosecution to say that Dwarka Prasad was not seen at the chawl where he lives, between 10th and 12th April. But it was admitted by the prosecution that two witnesses told Mr. Carvalho they had seen him near the chawl between these dates and these witnesses were not cited for the Crown. That marks it impossible for the prosecution to say that the result of an inquiry made as to whether the man was seen at liberty on the 11th April was that no such evidence could be found and it was meaningless therefore to call the two witnesses who had not seen him. Here I may observe that Dwarka Prasad's flippant and reckless answers about a person called Gregory showed that he was a reckless witness. It is a curious feature in the evidence of Dwarka Prasad himself that in order to explain away certain threatened evidence which would contradict his story he alleged enmity. Now this might if the explanation be accepted be a way of getting rid of inconvenient evidence. But what became then of Dwarka Prasad's own evidence when he admits that he has been under the eye of the Police for many months, and admits enmity against two at least of the accused.

Another matter for observation is that the Bolai Police Station is in an exposed situation close to several public roads, from which any such beating as Dwarka Prasad describes could be easily heard.

I have stated some of the reasons which convince me that Dwarka Prasad is a thoroughly untrustworthy witness, quite ready to bring a false accusation if it suits his purpose to do this, and according to his own moral standard quite ready to give false evidence against anyone whom he bears enmity against. His evidence therefore requires satisfactory corroboration before it can be accepted. Part of his story, I have no doubt, is absolutely untrue. The rest I do not believe because the evidence adduced to support it is either again unsatisfactory for the reasons already given, or as to other parts of the evidence adduced quite insufficient to prove that Dwarka Prasad was in custody at the Bolai Chowkey on the night of the 11th April, or that the injuries he received on 12th April at 2-15 p. m. were inflicted by any of the accused or when he was in the hands of the Police.

(Sd.) H. F. ASTON,
Sessions Judge.

17th July, 1900.

FINDING.

The Court agreeing with three of the four assessors finds that the accused Dilawarkhan walad Alam Sha Khan, Peter Leo, Waman Sakharam, Mahamadkhan walad Jankhan, Jamalkhan wd. Chandkhan are not guilty of the offences specified in the charge under Sections 330 and 330-114 Indian Penal Code, and the court directs that the said five accused be acquitted and discharged.

(Sd) H. F. ASTON,
Sessions Judge.

17th July.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 10th July.

APOLLO BUNDER BUILDINGS.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 29th June, 1900, forwarding plans and specification received from Messrs. Gostling and Moris for a building to be erected on plot No. 33, Apollo Reclamation, reporting that the building will probably cost Rs. 62,000, and take 11 months to complete, and recommending that the plans and specification be approved subject to all Municipal requirements being fulfilled. Submitted the plans and the specification above referred to.

Read proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee saying that the plans are in design and arrangement very similar to those already sanctioned and satisfactory ; that there are three bed-rooms on each floor, each provided with a bath room ; that two servants' rooms are provided for the ground and 1st floors with a separate kitchen and pantry while there are three servants rooms for the 2nd and 3rd floors ; that both the staircases are of fire-proof character, and that in May 1900 the Architests applied for a further extension of "free time" of 12 month's beginning from 1st June, 1900, saying that complete plans had been prepared but on the lease being transferred, the assignees required a different arrangement which necessitated a "complete new set of drawings," and recommending that the plans and specification be approved subject to all Municipal requirements being complied with, and that considering all the circumstances the full time asked for, viz., 12 months from the 1st June, 1900, be granted.

Read minutes by members of the Committee, making certain suggestions with regard to the open spaces, &c.

Resolution.—In accordance with the recommendations of the Land and Railways Committee the plans and specification are approved subject to all Port Trust and Municipal regulations being complied with. The suggestions made in the minutes should be communicated to the Architects. The further free time applied for, viz., 12 months from the 1st June 1900, is allowed on the understanding that in any case rent shall begin to accrue from the 1st June 1901, or from such earlier date as the building may be completed in carcase.

SHED IMPROVEMENTS.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 13th March, 1900, deciding that plans and estimate for the construction of an upper storey to Transit Shed No. 1 in Victoria Dock should be called for.

Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 18th May, 1900, reporting, in reply to an enquiry by the Chairman, that if the upper storey to Transit Shed No. 1 be continued over the wharf to within 35 feet of the coping at No. 16 berth so that the cranes at that berth can land goods on the platform, the cost will be increased by Rs. 52,000, exclusive of Engineering charges, and submitting a plan showing the proposal.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 9th June 1900, submitting detailed plans and specification as well as the estimate amounting to Rs. 2,66,152 (exclusive of Engineering) for the construction of an upper floor on No. 1, Transit Shed, Victoria Dock, and reporting that if the work be taken in hand immediately after the monsoon, Rs. 1,70,000 would be spent in the current year.

Read proceedings of the Docks Committee, saying that the plans submitted for the addition of an upper story to Transit shed No. 1 are as revised similar to that of No. 9 shed as regards arrangement and design and are satisfactory ; that the proposal to extend the upper floor over the wharf at Berth No. 16, estimated to cost Rs. 52,000 is an expensive expedient and the disadvantages outweigh the probable gain, and proposing to recommend the Board that the plans and estimate as now submitted, be sanctions, and adding that the work will not be undertaken until No. 9 shed has been completed and the new loan raised.

Resolution.—The plans and estimate, the latter amounting to Rs. 2,66,151-10.1 are sanctioned, subject to the approval of Government. Tenders for the girders may be called for.

The following were among the papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 6th July 1900.	Total from 1st April to 6th July 1900.	For week ending 6th July 1899.	Total from 1st April to 6th July 1899.
Vessels piloted into harbour	20	305	12	276
" out of "	19	302	16	271
" transported	16	166	15	187
" attended to	4	21	0	17
" warped	2	17	3	22

FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE.

3265, Corporal W. Whittaker, "A" Coy., 2nd Middlesex Regiment, S. A. F. F., Elands Laagte, writes to Mr. Freeman concerning his Chlorodyne, under date 13th April 1900 :—

Dear Sir,—I feel it my duty to write about your most marvellous Chlorodyne. When my Battalion left England on 2nd December last, I made up my kit with four bottles of Freeman's Chlorodyne and it has done some marvellous cures. When we had been out here for about a month it got to be worth its weight in gold. What with lying out in the hot Sun all day, and sleeping out in the trenches at night, and getting wet through, a lot of my comrades got dysentery and pains in their stomachs. They used to be coming to me for a dose, which was the only medicine that did them any good. I am pleased to say through always having a bottle of Freeman's Chlorodyne with me, I have not felt the least effects of the climate. You can make any use of this letter, so as to let any men coming out here bring a bottle with them, as this is a peculiar country—the climate hot and dry during the day, cold and damp at night. If you want any names of my comrades to whom your medicine has done good they told me that I could let you have them.—Sir, I remain, your's sincerely, W. WHITTAKER, Corporal.

THE MISSIONARIES.

IN view of Lord Salisbury's remarks at the two hundreth anniversary of the S. P. G. Society, the following account of the Missionaries in China some 170 years ago are reproduced by the "Capital" which, quotes from "Mailla," vol. xi, pages 392-3 :—

"The missionaries (Fredelly, Castillon, and De Mailla) entreated a brother of Yung Ching, the thirteenth son of Kanghi, and generally considered as favourably disposed to the Christians to interfere in their favour. Placed in a judicial position with regard to the throne his favour rapidly cooled, and he declared that since the discussion of their question first began they had been the cause of an infinity of trouble and fatigue to the late Emperor, his father. 'What would you say,' he continued "if our people were to go to Europe and wished to change there the laws and customs established by your ancient sages ? The Emperor, my brother wishes to put an end to all this in an effectual manner.' The same Prince said on a subsequent occasion : 'I saw the other day the accusation of the Tsongtou of Fuhkien. It is undoubtedly strong, and your disputes about our customs have greatly injured you. What would you say if we were to transport ourselves to Europe and to act there as you have done here ? Would you stand it for a moment ? In the course of time I shall master this business, but I declare to you that China will want for nothing when you cease to live in it, and that your absence will not cause it any loss.'

When Yung Ching received in audience a deputation from the Jesuits, about this time, in the course of his reply, he made the following pertinent remarks :—

'You wish that all the Chinese should become Christians, and indeed your creed damands it. I am well aware of this, but in that event what would become of us ? Should we not soon be merely the subjects of yours kings ? The converts you have made already recognize nobody but you, and in a time of trouble they would listen to no other voice than yours. I know as a matter of fact that we have nothing now to fear, but when foreign vessels shall come in their thousands and tens of thousands, then it may be that some disasters will ensue."

[These words were prophetic.]

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

IN the House of Commons, on June 22, Mr. H. Roberts asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether, having regard to the continuance of the condition of affairs in India arising out of the famine, and in view of the desirability that a convenient opportunity should be given to the House to discuss questions of vital interest to the people of India under the present circumstances, he would arrange to take the Indian Budget at an earlier date this session than was usually the case.

Mr. Balfour : I have already answered the question. I cannot give the hon. gentleman any promise of better treatment until I see what course public business takes. If an opportunity for earlier discussion really arises, especially in the special circumstances, I should be glad to meet the wish of the hon. gentleman.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

On Monday, June 25, Mr. Lloyd Morgan asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether he will state the maximum amount of Great Indian Peninsula Five per Cent. Stock held by the trustees of the Sinking Fund of the D. Annuities of the East Indian Railway, and upon what date ; whether he will give the names of the trustees of the sinking fund ; and whether he will state upon whose authority the Great Indian Peninsula stock was sold, and upon what dates ; and whether he will state upon what date he gave notice of the intention of the Government of India to exercise its right of purchasing the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Lord G. Hamilton said : The management of the Sinking Fund of the Annuities of the East Indian Railway Company is a matter in which the Secretary of State for India has no concern, and over which he has no control. From returns published in the "London Gazette" it would seem that the maximum amount of Great Indian Peninsula Five per Cent. Stock held by the trustees of the fund was £3,544 9s. 6d., and that this amount was held by them from July 1894 to July 1898. Under the Act 55 Vic. ch. x. the trustees of the Deferred Annuity Holders' Sinking Fund are the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England, and the chairman and the deputy-chairman of the company for the time being. I do not know upon what authority or at what date or dates the Great Indian Peninsula Stock was sold. Notice of the intention to purchase the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was given on August 18, 1899.

INDIAN MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

On Tuesday, June 26, Mr. Maclean asked the Secretary of State for India whether the 16,000 men stated to have been withdrawn from the Indian establishment included the native battalions stationed in Mauritius, Central Africa, Uganda, Hong Kong, &c. ; whether, since these figures were published, material increase had been made in the force under orders for China, and what was now the total strength of that force. The hon. gentleman expressed the hope that the noble lord would be able to assure the House it was the fact that the number of English officers attached to the native battalions going to China had been increased. (Hear, hear.)

Lord G. Hamilton : I cannot state the exact number of English officers who will accompany the native regiments, but I understand there has been some addition made to the ordinary establishment. The 16,000 men stated to have been withdrawn from the Indian establishment included the battalions stationed in the Mauritius, Ceylon, Singapore, and Hong Kong. There are some Indian soldiers in Central Africa and Uganda, but they are not part of the regular Indian establishment. Some addition has been made to the force going to China, but I cannot as yet give the exact numbers.

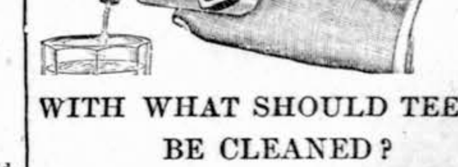
Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India whether, with regard to the regiments and detachments of the Indian native army now serving beyond the frontier and abroad on the continent of Africa, Mauritius, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and with reference to the troops now ordered to China, it was intended to enlarge the regular Indian military establishment to the extent to which it had been reduced, by extra recruitments or by the formation of new regiments ; if so, whether he would state the estimated cost of such additions to the Indian army charges.

Lord G. Hamilton : The question of enlarging establishments to replace Indian troops who may be employed as permanent colonial garrisons is under consideration ; but no such intention with regard to the native troops temporarily employed out of India. Any extra expenses entailed by the consequent additions will be borne by imperial revenues.

COST OF INDIAN TROOPS FOR CHINA.

On Thursday, June 28, Mr. Channing asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether the cost of sending additional troops from India to China was to be borne by the Indian or the Imperial Exchequer.

Mr. Balfour : The cost will be borne by the Imperial Exchequer. (Cheers).



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WRITERS AND READERS.

GENERAL BADEN-POWELL has not written a book on the war; but it would be going too far to say that he has been deterred by the fact that other writers are covering the ground. He has entirely different reasons for restraint. The first book on the siege of Mafeking, however, is by Major Baillie, and it will be published by Messrs. Constable. Besides his letters to the "Morning Post," there will be about as much again of new matter in this correspondent's diary. Major Baillie entered Mafeking two days before the town was invested, and he left just after Colonel Mahon's relief force arrived. Among the illustrations, the book will contain reproductions of the paper-money that was printed during the siege. At least one other book on the Mafeking episode will be heard of soon.

Madame Louise Michel has written her memoirs which will be published shortly in England. Born at Vroncourtin 1830, this interesting lady is still vigorous in her seventieth year. She will narrate the circumstances of her early life, her reminiscences of the Commune, the story of her exile in New Caledonia, and her life in London, which has been her chief home during the last years. This will make a big book—probably two volumes. The translation from Mme. Michel's simple and beautiful French is being done by Mrs. N. F. Dryhurst.

The select circle of readers who are attracted by Mr. Walter Pater's work will be interested to hear of an edition de luxe (at half a guinea a volume) which Messrs. Macmillan are about to publish. This will consist of eight volumes, two of which contain Marius the Epicurean, while Imaginary Portraits and Gaston de Latour will be combined in one. A beginning will be made in September with the publication of Studies in the History of the Renaissance, The books are to be uniform with Macmillan's editions of Tennyson, Lamb, and Mr. Kipling, and there will only be 500 sets for sale in this country. It is just a pity that it has not been found possible to include the volume of Mr. Pater's "Guardian" reviews, which was published privately three years ago.

Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, in his forthcoming book entitled The Overland to China sums up British and American diplomacy in China by saying that the Ambassadors' trump card is evidently to get on with their Russian and French colleagues. While Russia has quietly taken Manchuria, the British Government has been emulating the ostrich. It has ignored all unpleasant facts and endeavoured to find protection under an avalanche of words, and discussions about the open door, &c. Such phrases, says Mr. Colquhoun, bear about the same relation to realities as the paper sycee, so plentifully burnt at Chinese funerals, does to solid silver. America is more readily pardoned, as it is just embarking on foreign policy.

A German plenipotentiary, whom Mr. Colquhoun quotes, has said that you approach Peking in tears but you leave it weeping. It is a city of contrasts On the subject of its pleasanter aspect for Europeans, Mr. Colquhoun says the social life in that circle used to be as genial as it was refined. Outside his Chancellerie no one was Russian or British or Spanish, but only one of a band of foreigners isolated in the same hostile country. The tone was set by the British Legation (in Chinese called Ying Kuo Fu), whether in diplomatic or social matters. Relations with the Chinese, however, were very limited. Mr. Colquhoun's book comes at a moment when the conclusions of such a trained observer will be peculiarly interesting. He travelled through China from Peking to the southern borders. The book will be published by Messrs. Harper on July 3.

In view of the crisis in the Far East, a new and cheaper edition of China in Decay, by Mr. Alexis Krausse, will be published in a few days by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, a chapter being added on the present anti-foreign rising. Mr. Arthur Diosy's The New Far East is being issued in a cheap form, but the author has found no necessity for altering a single statement in it. What is happening now in China, he says, is the logical outcome of the conditions described in my pages. Mr. A. R. Colquhoun has also written a book entitled Is Russia Against India? which Messrs Harper will publish. It is a study of the expansion of the Russian Empire in respect to the North-West Frontier.

The latest publishers to take up Sir Walter Scott are Messrs. Macmillan, who have acquired from Mr. Nimmo the rights in his edition of the large-type waverley Novels. This is a form of the border edition, which Mr. Andrew Lang, many years ago, edited with introductory essays and notes. There are twenty-four volumes, with 250 illustrations, and they will all bear Messrs. Macmillan's imprint.

The season of guide-books will witness a new series covering the counties of England, to be published by Messrs. Dent. "These books are meant," says the preface by the editor, Mr George A. B. Dewar "for the use and amusement of those who live in, as well as those who visit," the counties. The scenery and history of each interesting spot will be described by a man of letters who knows and loves his own district. Each volume will be in three parts—(1) itineraries, (2) natural history and sport, and (3) a gazetteer. A beginning will be made with Hampshire, by Mr. Dewar, and Norfolk, by Mr. W. A. Dutt. Messrs. George Philip and Son also are publishing a series of Cyclists Tourin Guides to the British Isles, edited by Mr. A. W. Rumney, of which the first volume deals with the South of England.

A well-known foe to the unscrupulous professional politician in the United States is Dr. Charles C. P. Clark, who has devised a plan of popular elections with a view to wresting the democracy in American cities from the control of the machine. He discusses this in a book which Messrs. Putnam are about to publish in England and gives the history of how the people of a typical Eastern city strove to engraft the plan in the local government, despite the antagonism of the politicians and "bosses." Dr. Clark's book is entitled The Machine Abolished, and the People Restored to Power by the Organisation of All the People on the Lines of Party Organisation.

The Catacombs, which Messrs. Constable will publish next week, is an exciting story from the French of M. Berthet. The scene is laid chiefly in the Paris catacombs. The Shooting of Quong-Lung, by Dr. C. W. Doyle, will be published shortly by Messrs. Constable. Miss Florence Warden's latest novel, Town Lady and Country Lass, will be published in a few days by Messrs. F. B. White and Co. Mr. Kipling's contribution to the volume of stories written by various authors on behalf of the War Fund (Methuen) is an Indian story entitled The Son of His Father. Mr. Heinemann has in preparation a series of translations of the novl of Matilde Serao, to be published uniform with the works of Gabriele D Annunzio. The first volume will appear in the autumn.

Yesterday and To-day in Kruger's Land contains the experiences of a lady who has resided in South Africa for many years. It will be published by Mr. Elliot Stock, who also announces The Mystery of Suffering, by Mr. F. J. Gant. A story of Australia in the gold-digging times will be published by Messrs. Gay and Bird, under the title Blood-Tracks of the Bush. The writer is Mr. Simpson Newland. Sir George White considers Social Life in the British Army (John Long) to be "a fair representation." The British Officer who writes it is the military correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette." A sequel to We Three and Troddles, by R. Andom, is to be published by Messrs. Jarrold under the title Troddles and Us and Others.

Mr. Henley in writing of the late G. W. Steevens says:—He had, as I've said, an admirable brain, a brain of the first magnitude as brains go; withal, a brain accomplished to the full, yet never a hair the worse for its accomplishing. Of what I believe to have been its master-quality—I mean imagination—we have the first sprightly runnings in his unrivalled "Monologues of the Dead," a book or I am mistaken, with a future; even as we have proof of other and lesser capacities in the several volumes of this edition. But I do not think that any of these achievements in realisation and presentation show us anything of their author's best. Does a man's best ever get into his books? I do not think so; and I say that with some knowledge of literature and men, and the certainty that if I could now meet Shakespeare I should wonder why he had declined upon such stuff as Hamlet and Macbeth. Brains apart, assuredly the best of our dear George Steevens is not in his books. For one thing, he saw too easily and wrote too brilliantly—he filled his editor's bill too well—and for another, he had, I doubt not, too vigorous and lasting a sense of the virtue of privacy.

Mr. Blunt's Guide to Chelsea contains the following story of Rossetti and Mr. Meredith: Rossetti had asked Mr. Meredith to go and live with him. Mr. Meredith rather irresponsibly agreed to occupy a couple of rooms there, should the lease be effected. One morning, shortly after Rossetti moved in, Mr. Meredith, who was living in Mayfair, drove over to Chelsea to inspect his new apartments. It was past noon [this is Mr. Meredith's own account]; Rosset had not yet risen, although it was an exquisite day

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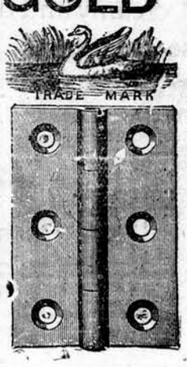
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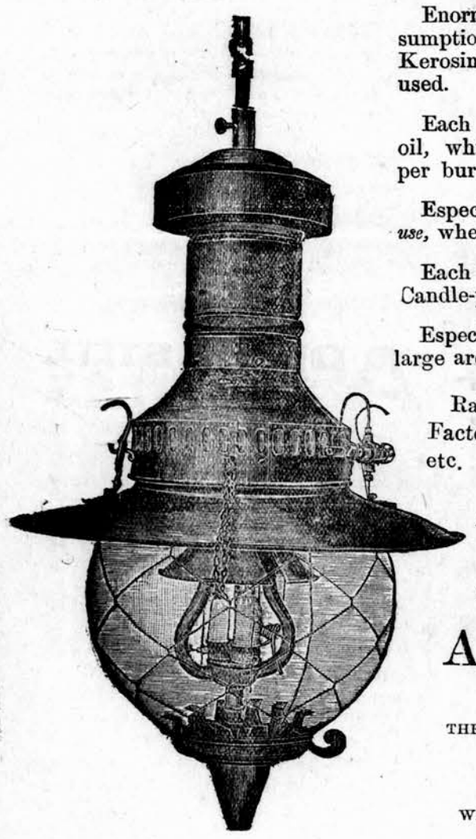
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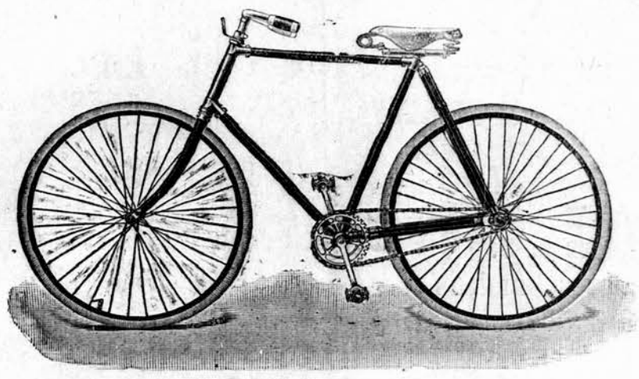
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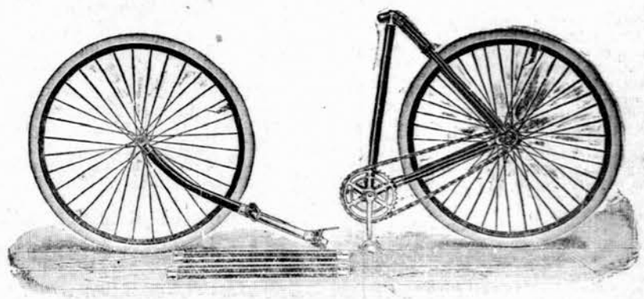
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The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security unimpeachable.

SPECIFICATION.

Duplex Tube Frame equal wheels, with 1⅜ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel; ½ in. pitch roller chain; 6½ in. cranks; gear 68 in. Brook's saddle with plated springs; "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake; detachable mudguards; rubber pedals; Carter oil bath case; detachable foot rests; band steering lock; standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts, including the lugs, and lined rims.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

There is absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

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